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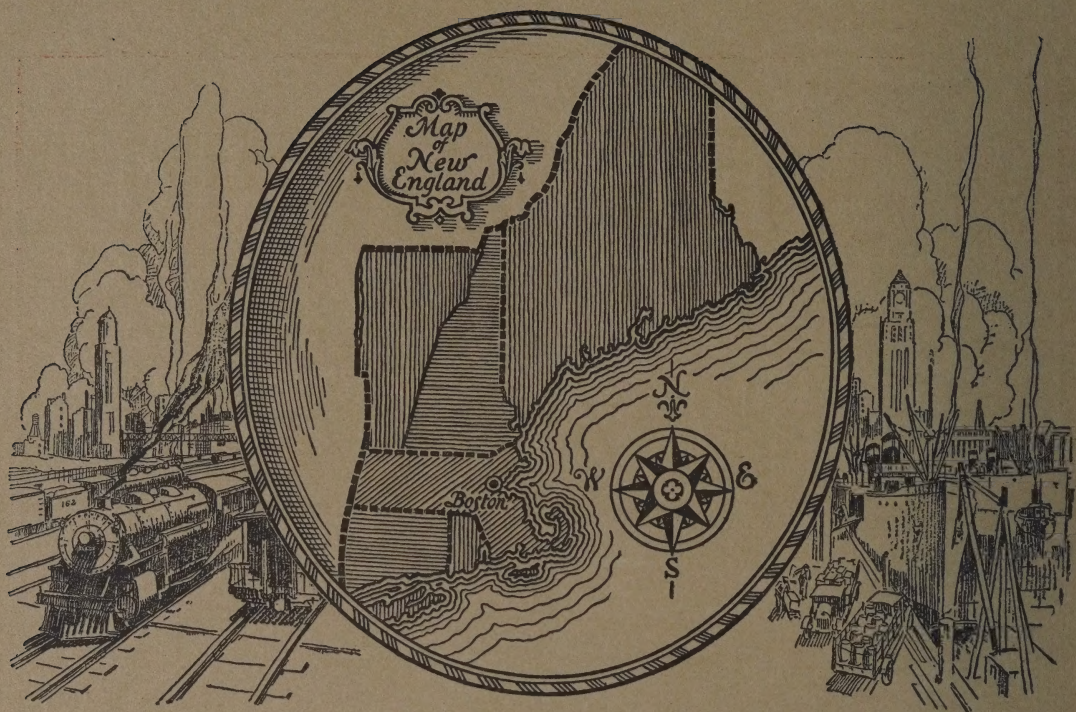
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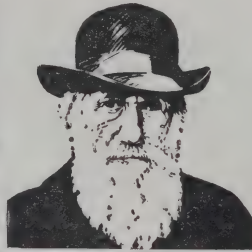
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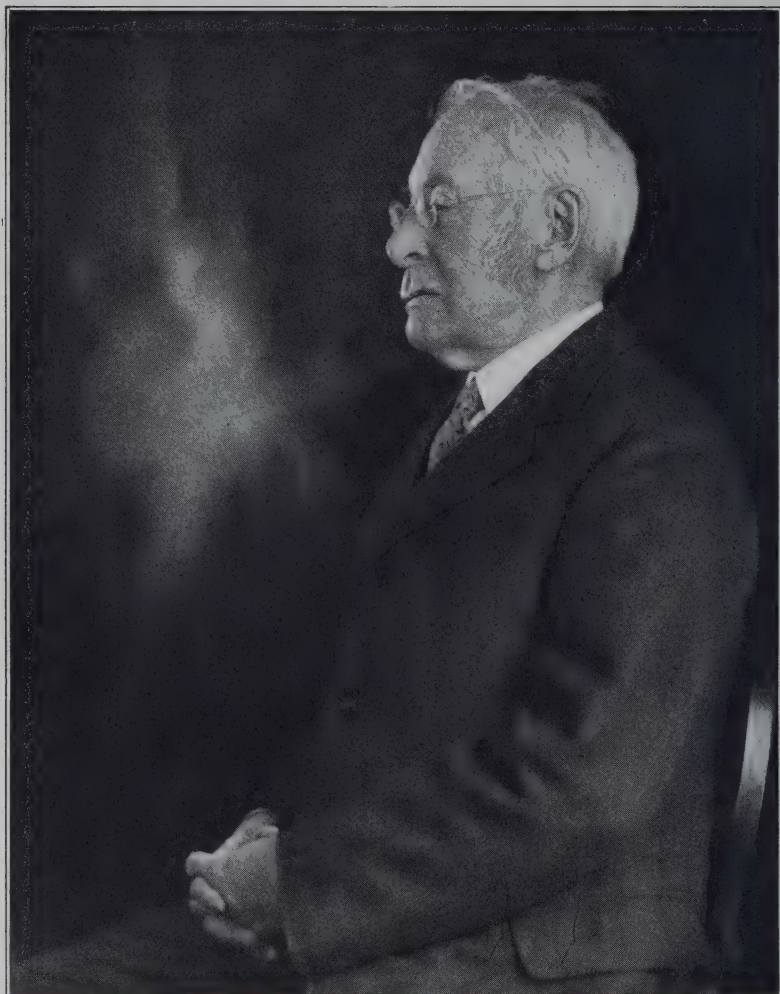
Communications for the Editor should be addressed to Mr. ARTHUR S. PIER, Hyde Park, Mass.

All business communications and subscriptions should be sent to Mr. W. H. WADE, at the office of the Magazine, 321 Shawmut Bank Building, Boston, Mass.

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CHARLES WILLIAM ELIOT

(From a photograph by Bachrach)

THE
HARVARD GRADUATES' MAGAZINE

VOL. XXXV.—DECEMBER, 1926—No. CXXXVIII

C. W. E.¹

BY FRANCIS GREENWOOD PEABODY, '69

SEVEREST critic, best of listeners,
Questioning all things with perennial youth,
Quick to detect when faulty logic errs,
Yet quicker to discern each note of truth;
Men call you unimpassioned, cold, and stern,
The last survivor of the Puritan;
They little know the sympathies that burn
For every worthy cause or troubled man.
Straight to its mark your candid counsel flies,
Its shaft of judgment tipped with kind desire,
And those it pierces still unwounded rise,
Chastened but strong, and purified by fire.

Along the coast where we have lived together,
There comes at evening time, in summer weather,
A hush of nature, when the sighing firs
Cease their complaining, and no land-breeze stirs
The drowsy ocean; while the burnished bay
Mirrors the splendor of the dying day.
So, after many and tempestuous years,
And many an angry gale of doubts and fears,
The hostile breezes slacken and then cease;
The harbor lights are lit, of love and peace;
And life's calm evening settles over you
As sunset gathers over Asticou.

1911.

¹ From *Sunday Evenings in the College Chapel*, by permission of Houghton Mifflin Company.

PRESIDENT ELIOT'S OWN STORY¹

I WAS born March 20, 1834, at number 31 Beacon Street, Boston, the fourth child and only son of Samuel Atkins Eliot and Mary Lyman Eliot. My father was the son of Samuel Eliot, a successful importer and shop-keeper in Boston. My mother was the daughter of Theodore Lyman of Waltham, a successful merchant in the East India trade.

The first school I attended was a private school for little children, kept by the Misses Cushing in a private house on Bowdoin Street. The second was a school for young boys, kept by Rev. Thomas Russell Sullivan in the basement of Park Street Church. At ten years of age I entered the Boston Public Latin School, which had then lately taken possession of a new building on Bedford Street, Boston. The master of this school was Epes Sargent Dixwell (Harvard A.B. 1827). I began the study of Latin at about eight years of age and had but little access to any studies except Latin, Greek, and elementary mathematics until I went to Harvard College at the age of fifteen. The Latin School was then managed on the most conservative principles, and had admitted to its curriculum no new studies, such as modern languages and natural sciences. In my case, however, the narrow programme of the school was supplemented by excellent lessons in carpentry and wood-turning which my father — whose ideas about education were much in advance of the times — was at pains to procure for me. I was also taught early to take long country walks, to make myself familiar with all parts of Boston, and to ride, drive, row and swim. The pupils of the Latin School were almost exclusively of American birth, and many well-to-do families sent their sons thither, because of its high reputation as a preparatory school for the American colleges. Almost all its graduates went on to Harvard College.

I entered Harvard College in 1849, near the opening of the presidency of Jared Sparks. At that time few traces remained of the elective system which had been introduced and developed during the administration of Josiah Quincy. All the studies of the Freshman and Sophomore year were required of all students. The greater part of the studies of the Junior and Senior year were also required of all students; but there was a limited choice which could be made by the parents or guardians of undergraduates among the following studies: Mathematics, Greek, Latin, German, Spanish, and, in the Senior year,

¹ From the Sixtieth Anniversary Report of the Class of 1853.

Italian. A moderate number of themes and forensics were required of every student. In 1849 not a single laboratory existed in Harvard College open to undergraduates. The use of the library was not necessary to the prosecution of any of the studies of the college, recitation from prescribed text-books being the prevailing method of instruction. Every student owned his own text-books, and was not supposed to go outside of them. I availed myself of the limited option in the Junior and Senior year to give up Greek and pursue mathematics. I enjoyed special privileges also in being admitted in my Sophomore year and thereafter to the private laboratory of the young professor of chemistry Josiah P. Cooke, and there I made a good beginning in the laboratory study of the science to which I subsequently devoted myself.

The subjects in which I got beyond the elements while in college were chemistry and mathematics; but I also took pains with all the exercises in English composition that were required of my class. At the Latin School at the age of thirteen I had won the first prize for declamation, and I continued while in college to take an interest in the few exercises in declamation. These exercises, however, were merely practice in reciting before the class pieces committed to memory.

The Freshmen of 1849 numbered eighty-seven, and the Seniors of 1853 numbered eighty-eight. At that time the college lost very few of the students that had once entered it, and every class was expected to graduate with rather more members than had entered with it as Freshmen, because entrance to advanced standing was not uncommon.

For about four months of my Junior year I lost the use of my eyes, and was obliged to learn all my lessons by having them read to me. This was a trying experience, but it probably strengthened the habit of close attention, and the memory. I graduated the second scholar in my class. When I found myself a Bachelor of Arts I had no idea what profession I should follow; and after a vacation spent chiefly in travel I returned to my father's house in Boston, and made serious efforts to supplement my college education. I joined a business college to learn bookkeeping, and took lessons in French and German, because neither at school nor at college had I been required to study these languages, or indeed, been offered good opportunities to do so.

Long walking journeys in summer were a valuable part of my training from 1851 to 1855; and in this way I saw the most interesting parts of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania from the point of view of the

student of mineralogy, mining, and metallurgy as well as of geography and landscape.

In the late winter of 1853-54 President James Walker, who had succeeded President Jared Sparks, offered me, probably on the suggestion of Professor Cooke, a tutorship in mathematics in Harvard College, my service to begin in September, 1854. In making this proposal President Walker advised me to aim at the career of a college teacher. The proposal being attractive to me and acceptable to my parents, I accepted the appointment, and forthwith prepared to discharge its duties. My friend and classmate, James Mills Peirce, was appointed Tutor in mathematics at the same time, and together we entered upon our new work at the opening of the academic year of 1854-55. Tutor Peirce chose the Freshman class, leaving me the Sophomore class in that year. After a year's experience we applied some new recitation-room methods which made the mathematical instruction more effective. Finding the existing method of conducting oral examinations twice a year in the presence of visiting committees of the Board of Overseers very unsatisfactory as a test of the students' knowledge and capacity, we asked leave of the Faculty to conduct mathematical examinations of the Freshmen and Sophomores in writing. After a good deal of hesitation the Faculty granted us leave to make the experiment; and these examinations were the first examinations in writing ever conducted for entire classes in Harvard College. The innovation was gradually adopted in other departments, and ultimately spread to the whole University.

I tried to make the teaching of mathematics to the Freshmen and Sophomores as concrete as possible, and to illustrate its principles with practical applications. For example, while the class were studying trigonometry I taught simple surveying to a group of volunteers, and with their help made a survey of the streets and open spaces of that part of Cambridge which lies within a mile and a half of University Hall. These volunteers made under my direction a careful map of what was then the College Yard, with every building, path, and tree delineated thereon — a map which is preserved in the college library.

In 1858 Tutor Eliot was promoted to be Assistant Professor of mathematics and chemistry — the grade of Assistant Professor being then created for the first time in the University, with a definition which has remained unchanged to this day. An Assistant Professor is appointed for a term of five years, at the end of which period he ceases to be an officer of the University unless he is re-appointed or receives a

promotion. The grade has proved to be one of great value to the University and there are now (1910) sixty-eight Assistant Professors connected with the University.

In 1855-56 and 1857-58 I was a member of a boat club which contained no undergraduates, but was made up of divinity students, law students, scientific students, and a few college officers. It was appropriately called the Union Boat Club, and afforded opportunity for these older men to take exercise in rowing in both spring and fall without aspiring to any great excellence, or taking part in races. In the shifting crews made up from day to day from members of this club I not infrequently rowed either stroke or bow, and came to be known as a strong rower for my weight, and one not easily fatigued. In the season of 1857 the Harvard eight-oared crew had been very badly defeated by a crew organized by the Union Boat Club of Boston; and the undergraduates were so much discouraged as to Harvard's prospects in rowing that it turned out to be impossible to get together even a six-oared crew for the ensuing year without calling upon graduates. Two or three undergraduates enlisted Mr. Alexander Agassiz and me in the effort to get ready a six-oared crew for the season of 1858. I had graduated in 1853, and Mr. Agassiz in 1855. Thus it came about that I rowed in two regattas on Charles River Basin; the first on the 22d of June, 1858, and the second on the 4th of July. The crew ordered from St. John builders a new boat, which was the first shell-boat to appear on the Charles. It was short and broad compared with the shells of to-day, but it was much lighter in construction and much more ticklish than Harvard crews had been accustomed to. It had long outriggers, but no sliding seats and no coxswain. The bow oar used the rudder by means of a yoke which was close to his feet. In both these races the Harvard crew carried off the first prize, a purse of money. In both races a large number of boats started, and in the second race the competing crews were required to go twice over the three-mile course, the city committee which managed the Fourth of July race supposing that, although the Harvard youth might be able to row three miles rapidly, they could not row six miles.

It was on the occasion of the regatta of June 22d that red was first used as a distinguishing color for Harvard. The crew were very poor, had not been able to pay for their new boat, and had no service or helpers of any sort. They were in the habit of rowing in their ordinary underclothing, wearing miscellaneous hats and caps. When they learnt that fourteen boats were to start in the regatta, and that

the crews of most of them were uniformed, they agreed that it was necessary to have some distinguishing mark for the Harvard crew. Whereupon Crowninshield and Eliot went to the store of C. F. Hovey & Company, and asked to be shown handkerchiefs of strong, fast color. Handkerchiefs were produced in red, blue, green, and several other colors; but it happened that Crowninshield and Eliot preferred the very handsome red of certain Chinese silk handkerchiefs; and accordingly the Harvard crew wore red silk handkerchiefs tied around their heads. This was their only distinguishing mark. The introduction of the aniline dyes and the battle of Magenta occurring shortly after, the Harvard color degenerated for a few years into magenta; but that color proving not fast, crimson became the Harvard color. Mr. Agassiz and I were not eligible for the race with Yale, which was to occur at Springfield in the same year; so our places were filled with undergraduates. But the race at Springfield did not occur, because of the drowning of one of the Yale crew.

The training in those days was short and by no means strict. There was no rubbing down, and no bathing was possible in the rough boat-houses of that day. We did all our own work of every description, rowed our boat three miles down to the starting-point just before the races, and rowed back to Cambridge after the races; and such a thing as fainting or being exhausted was never thought of. In all probability it was not possible for a crew to make on a fixed seat so great efforts as the sliding seat permits; and at that time there was no public sentiment to the effect that every member of a crew ought to "row himself out" in a race. On the contrary, it was a reason for replacing one man in the crew on June 22d that he showed signs of exhaustion in the race; and this judgment was sound, as the subsequent career of this member of the original crew abundantly demonstrated.

During all the weeks of preparation for these races I was doing my full work as Assistant Professor of Mathematics and Chemistry, and was superintending the building of the double house on Kirkland Street which I had designed. I was also superintending the finishing of Appleton Chapel by request of the Corporation, who had been greatly disappointed by the slow progress of that work. Moreover, I was making preparations for my marriage to Miss Ellen Derby Peabody, which took place in the following October. My rowing, far from being my business at the time, was merely an enjoyable byplay. It never did me the slightest harm, either at the time or afterward. I was, however, twenty-four years of age, had learned to row when I was a mere boy,

and had always been fond of strenuous bodily exercise. I ought perhaps to add that of the seven men who rowed in the Charles River races in the Harvard boat of 1858 only two had a bodily life-record which could fairly be called thoroughly good. This less than satisfactory record in five cases out of seven cannot, however, be attributed to the effects of the rowing done in youth. Many causes probably contributed to the rather disappointing physical outcome of five after-lives.

For several years while I was a member of the College Faculty as Tutor and Assistant Professor I made the Tabular View for all college recitations and lectures. I got into this work by volunteering to draw up a Tabular View which would carry out two plans proposed by President Walker. He wished to have every college class divided for recitation purposes into more sections than had been customary — into three sections where two had been customary, into four where three had been customary; and he also wished every undergraduate to have one recitation in the morning, one in the middle of the day, and one in the afternoon on every week day except Saturday, when the midday and afternoon exercises were omitted. I succeeded in making, for all the college exercises, a Tabular View, in which these two wishes of President Walker were carried out; and this schedule was ultimately adopted by the College Faculty, although it increased the amount of weekly work done by nearly every college teacher, and increased it in the most objectionable way, namely, by requiring of the teacher more repetitions of each lesson. I experienced myself the full dulling effect of four repetitions of the same lesson on the same day, and witnessed the effects of such uninteresting repetitions on nearly all the college teachers. I also saw that, when the subjects of study were prescribed for all the students, it was impossible by any mechanical means to get real work done by that considerable proportion of undergraduates which, under such a system, takes no interest in the prescribed subjects. I also learnt at this time that the competition in study and attainment is very limited under a prescribed system, in spite of the fact that all the members of a large class are pursuing the same subject. It is limited for two reasons, first, because the larger part of the class has to be counted out from the start — they are not competing for excellence — and secondly, because such competition as exists is competition among young men all of whom are pursuing an elementary study. It is competition among beginners, and not among advanced students. Now the competition among beginners does not compare in

strenuousness and efficiency with the competition among young men who have already made considerable attainments. These observations on the working of a prescribed course of study for undergraduates were not without influence on my subsequent action when, ten years later in the Presidency, I had opportunity to further the progressive development of an elective system in Harvard College. I saw clearly that a prescribed system, particularly when it was conducted with all possible efficiency, had a very deadening effect on scholarship and intellectual ambition in the teacher. On the other hand, after 1858, I had, by the favor of Professor Cooke and with the encouragement of President Walker, some opportunities to teach chemistry and mineralogy to small elective classes, and I fully appreciated the stimulating effect of those attempts on myself, and the much greater satisfaction to be obtained in teaching a small class of young men who had chosen to study the subject, than in teaching a large class, most of the members of which had been driven against their will to some slight contact with the subject. In short, as a student, undergraduate, and young Tutor and Assistant Professor at Harvard, I had abundant opportunity to see the narrowness, elementary quality, and inefficiency of a prescribed curriculum.

In October, 1858, I was married to Ellen Derby Peabody, eldest daughter of Rev. Ephraim Peabody, who was the minister of King's Chapel, Boston, from 1845 to 1856. We occupied the easterly house of a brick block of two houses on the Norton estate, near the lower end of Kirkland Street. The westerly of the two houses was occupied at the same time by my father and mother, who in the panic of 1857 had lost their entire property and been obliged to leave the house in Beacon Street, Boston, which had been built for them thirty years before. The plans for these two houses with all their details I had drawn in the preceding spring.

In 1860-61 the Corporation directed Assistant Professor Eliot to take charge of the chemical laboratory of the Lawrence Scientific School, a serious undertaking for so young a man whose whole training in chemistry had been received in Harvard College, and who had never given but one course of public lectures on chemistry, namely, a course in the Medical School in the winter of 1856-57. The chemical laboratory of the Lawrence Scientific School had been created by Professor Eben N. Horsford, who was Rumford Professor of the Application of Science to the Useful Arts from 1847 to 1863; and the chemical department of that school occupied an independent position, having no con-

nection with Harvard College, and having an annual budget and resources of its own. In 1863, about twenty months after the Reverend Thomas Hill had become President of Harvard University, Professor Horsford resigned, and the Rumford Professorship became vacant. This vacancy was one to which I, as Assistant Professor of Chemistry, naturally aspired; but it was filled by the election of the distinguished chemist, Dr. Wolcott Gibbs, who was to take charge of the chemical laboratory of the Lawrence Scientific School in the following September. My five-year term as Assistant Professor expired in March, 1863; but by request of the Corporation I remained in charge of the laboratory until the close of the academic year. Under these circumstances I lost in the summer of 1863 all connection with Harvard University, since the Corporation was unable to provide me with any position I was willing to accept. I was twenty-nine years old, had a wife and two young children, and had acquired rather an intimate knowledge of three departments of Harvard University, namely, Harvard College, the Medical School, and the Lawrence Scientific School; but I was wholly unknown as a scholar and teacher outside of Harvard University, except that I had published some chemical investigations under the general guidance of Professor Cooke and in collaboration with my friend Frank H. Storer. It was a grave question whether I should hold to the profession I had chosen, or abandon it for some sort of manufacturing business, a pursuit for which I and some of my friends thought I had some capacity. In the late spring of 1863 I had been offered by Governor Andrew through James Russell Lowell orally a commission as Colonel — or more probably Lieutenant-Colonel — of cavalry, an offer which had for me great attractions; but after a week of anxious deliberation I had declined the offer on the ground that I was the only son of my mother — who was a widow — and that I was the only available man in the family of my wife's mother, who was also a widow. This decision cost me much distress; for I felt strongly the call of the country — a call which many of my friends had eagerly obeyed. It was a comfort to me that Mr. Lowell approved my decision.

In the early summer I decided to stick to the profession of education; and the better to prepare myself for it I resolved to spend two years in Europe, studying educational institutions and pursuing my studies in chemistry and technology. Accordingly I sailed for Europe in September with my wife and our two children, and spent the following two years in England, France, and Germany, making long stays in London, Paris, and Marburg, and travelling moderately during the

summers. I thus obtained considerable knowledge of university administration in different countries of Europe, of the organization of technical schools, and of the prevailing methods of teaching chemistry and physics. I also made the acquaintance of some of the principal libraries and museums of Europe.

While staying in Rome in April, 1865 — I heard of the assassination of Lincoln while I was attending a service in the Sistine Chapel — I received from Mr. Francis B. Crowninshield an offer of the superintendency of the Merrimac Mills in Lowell, at a salary of five thousand dollars with the occupancy of an excellent house. Mr. Crowninshield had known me as a teacher in Harvard College, and particularly as manager of the chemical laboratory in the Lawrence Scientific School from 1861 to 1863. This occupation was decidedly congenial, and pecuniarily considered was much more profitable than any college professorship in the United States at that time; but it involved the abandonment of the profession for which I had been preparing myself for eleven years. While I was discussing this grave question with my wife came the news of the fall of Richmond. After a week of deliberation I declined Mr. Crowninshield's proposal, with the entire approval of my wife. A few weeks later, while the family was making a short stay in Vienna, Professor William B. Rogers of Boston offered me by letter a Professorship of Chemistry in the new Institute of Technology, which was to open its classes in September, 1865. The salary proposed was two thousand dollars. No students had yet been enrolled, and the whole undertaking was novel and evidently depended for success on the wisdom and personal influence of its head, Professor Rogers. I gladly accepted Professor Rogers's proposal, and returned to my house in Cambridge in season to join the new Faculty of the Institute of Technology in the last weeks of September.

During the next four years my professional labors were given entirely to the new Institute, organizing and building up, in coöperation with my friend and colleague Professor Frank H. Storer, the chemical department of that institution. To help on this work we published two textbooks, one on general chemistry and the other on qualitative analysis, in which a method of experimenting by the student himself replaced the former method of memorizing rules and descriptions of principles and processes. This was distinctly pioneer work in the teaching of chemistry.

In the summer of 1866 my wife developed symptoms of tuberculosis, and for two years and a half a series of changes of residence took

place in the hope of finding a more favorable climate than that of Cambridge. At that time, however, the fresh air treatment for tuberculosis had not been developed, and American physicians had apparently not realized the contagiousness of the disease. During this interval the family spent a year in Europe, trying the prescriptions of health-resort physicians; but the summer of 1868 found us in Brookline, and the winter of 1868-69 was passed in Boston. The Cambridge home had been definitely abandoned. On the 13th of March, 1869, my wife died. Four days before, while I was attending a meeting of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College — I had been elected a member of the Board by the alumni at the preceding Commencement — Dr. George Putnam, a member of the Corporation, called me aside and told me that the Corporation desired to choose me President of Harvard College; and this election was soon after made in the Corporation and sent to the Overseers for their consent. Thereupon a vigorous discussion arose in the Board. A few months before I had published in the *Atlantic Monthly* two articles entitled 'The New Education'; so that my opinions about education, which were at that time rather novel in eastern Massachusetts, were accessible in print to all the members of the Board. The Overseers by a large majority returned my election to the Corporation, adopting this gentle but, as they supposed, decisive way of rejecting it. After an interval of more than two months the Corporation returned my election to the Overseers, who thereupon consented to it by a vote of sixteen to eight. The consent of the Board was given on the 19th of May. I had not taken much interest in the discussion over me, and was content to find relief from the sorrow at home in strenuous labor at the Institute of Technology. When, however, my election as President had been completed — unexpectedly to me — I turned at once to the study of the functions of the President and of the needs of Harvard University, and in a few weeks had become absorbed in the new duties. Owing to the recent death of my wife, I did not attend the Commencement of June, 1869, so that Dr. Andrew P. Peabody, who had been Acting-President during the long illness of President Hill, discharged the duties of President at that festival. The name of the new President was not mentioned on that Commencement Day until the very close of the Alumni Dinner, when Mr. Joseph H. Choate of New York said a few friendly words about him which were well received by the alumni, and were very grateful to the untried and absent President.

From May, 1869, forward, I worked day and evening steadily and

intensely, partly to prevent myself from reverting to the sorrows of the preceding three years, and partly from extreme interest in the new work I had undertaken under circumstances which suggested strongly that I had better justify the choice of the Corporation, if I could.

As I look back on the years which succeeded my election to the Presidency of Harvard, I see that I was probably saved from physical breakdown by two practices, one of which I set up immediately in the summer of 1869, and the other of which I adopted in the summer of 1871. The first was the practice of riding horseback every day, usually in the afternoon; and the second was cruising in summer along the coast of New England in a small sloop of my own, and camping in tents during a part of each summer on the seashore. Seven years the camp was on Calf Island in Frenchman's Bay, Maine, and one year on Nonamesset Island, adjoining Naushon. In Cambridge my two boys went to school in the morning, and played out-of-doors in the afternoon when the weather permitted. I saw them in the early morning and at meal-times, and in the summer they went cruising and camping with me. As soon as they were large enough, I taught them to ride, with the help of an extraordinarily tough, intelligent, and obstinate pony which had no difficulty in keeping up with my good-sized horse.

At that time Harvard College, and indeed the whole of Harvard University, was shut up during all the long summer vacation. There was no large summer school, and little work of any sort going on except repairs on the buildings. The entire correspondence for Harvard College was looked after by a single secretary. Even in the eighties Miss Harris without assistance dealt with the College mail answering many inquiries herself, and distributing the rest to the various officers concerned, who were with hardly an exception absent from Cambridge during the summer months. Her room in the second story of University Hall was so solitary that she asked that the door, now the door of University 5, be replaced by a strong iron grating locked from within. The grating made her feel safe, and permitted the passage of the southwest wind through her room. From 1870 to 1881 the letters which the President needed to answer were sent to him at any small harbor along the New England coast where he expected to drop in within a week or so, in accordance with directions by note from some port into which he had gone in a similar casual way. For half the summer he often went a week or ten days without receiving any mail from Cambridge; and no harm came from this leisurely method of conducting the official correspondence.

In our cruising I went captain and pilot until my sons became old enough to manage the boat. In fifteen years of cruising along the New England Coast, 1870 to 1884, although we had many adventures in fog or wind, we never met with any serious accident to our sloop, except that she was once dismasted in a heavy northwester off Fisherman's Island, Maine, through the breaking of a chain-plate. On the whole, we found our water sports safer than our horse sports. Between Watch Hill, Connecticut, and Eastport, Maine, there are few harbors or rivers into which our forty-foot sloop did not go in one season or another; but I recall only three occasions on which we took a pilot — once in passing through Hell Gate before it had been made comparatively safe by the United States engineers; the second time in crossing the bar at Nantucket after sunset; and the third time when approaching Stonington (then Green's Landing), Maine, in a dense fog. This sort of cruising was not only wholesome and enjoyable for me, but was highly instructive and interesting for my boys, on both of whom it had a strong permanent influence. Three years after we built a cottage at Northeast Harbor in the Island of Mount Desert (1881) this cruising came to an end. My sons were diverted to other sports or to professional work, and I adopted the sports appropriate to cottage life, at Mount Desert — walking, driving, and sailing in a half-open boat.

I thought I should be able to continue my studies and my researches in chemistry when I entered upon the President's functions, but a few months' experience taught me that all expectation of so doing must be abandoned; and, moreover, that I should not be able to take part in actual teaching. In September, 1869, I moved with my two boys into the President's house on Quincy Street, where I subsequently lived for forty years. What I have thought about and done during those forty years need not be recorded here. The printed record is contained in my Annual Reports as President of Harvard College to the Board of Overseers, the first of which was presented to the Board in 1870, and the last in 1909 covering the year 1907-08. During this long period the University increased greatly in size, wealth, and influence; this increase was due to a great variety of causes, and to the labors of a group of men in the Corporation, Overseers, and Faculties, who worked together towards common educational and ethical ideals. For the first twenty years progress was made through continuous struggle against the resistance of many wise and honorable persons, both within and without the University. During the second twenty years there was

much less conflict; because the ideals of the group of active workers to which I belonged became the ideals of a considerable majority of the friends of the University and of the college officers.

In October, 1877, I married Grace Mellen Hopkinson, younger daughter of Judge Thomas Hopkinson who was first scholar in the Class of 1830, and became, first a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and then President of the Boston and Worcester Railroad Company, a corporation which in the middle of the nineteenth century was one of the most considerable in the United States.

The President of Harvard University is inevitably called upon to make many public addresses in the course of a year. He is expected to be present at public dinners of all sorts. He must also make occasional addresses before teachers' associations, schools, and other universities, and he must manifest by his presence his interest in many good public causes and enterprises. If he is endeavoring to advance, in the university, policies and projects which must commend themselves to the Faculties, the Overseers, and the Corporation before they can be made effective, he will have frequent occasion to urge his views in the meetings of these bodies, and he will have much practice in forcible and persuasive argumentation. He will often have to speak without opportunity for specific preparation, although as a rule he is called upon to speak only on subjects with which his regular duties have made him familiar. All through my Presidency I had a great deal of practice in the sort of speaking I have just described, and in the last ten years I made public addresses on a considerable variety of subjects, and at many different places in all parts of the country. Most of the addresses were of an ephemeral nature, or related to some question which was temporarily interesting the community or the institution where I was speaking. A few of them were suitable for subsequent publication as magazine articles. I have always tried to be simple, concise, and pointed in my public utterances, whether extemporaneous or written out beforehand. Experience at last taught me that there is, and ought to be, a real difference of style between a speech and an essay written beforehand and read to an audience. Many a speech which was well adapted to produce upon the audience of the moment the effect intended, reads badly when printed just as it was spoken. An accurate shorthand report of a good speech may not read well when put into print, and may even seem obscure to the reader when it was perfectly clear to the hearer. I have always found it disagreeable to revise for printing the shorthand report of a speech.

As time went on, and the controversial character of the work I was doing in the University diminished in intensity, there was more public recognition of certain good results from my labors. At the twenty-fifth anniversary of my service as President, the Faculty of Arts and Sciences celebrated the event in a manner which was very grateful to me, particularly as many college officers joined in it with whom I had often had strong differences of opinion. On my seventieth birthday, March 20, 1904, all the Faculties joined in expressions of satisfaction and approval. The recognition by foreign nations of the merits of Harvard University, through conferring honors on its President, began in 1903 with the conferring on me by France of the insignia of an Officer in the Legion of Honor. In the following year I was made a Corresponding Member of the French Academy of Moral and Political Sciences. In 1908 I received the insignia of Grand Officer of the Crown of Italy, and in 1909 the Royal Order of the Prussian Crown, and the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun of Japan, these three decorations being all of the first class.

In October, 1908, I resigned the Presidency, my resignation to take effect at the convenience of the President and Fellows but not later than May 19, 1909. The Board kept me in office until that date.

In January, 1909, my wife and I, having decided that we wished to continue to live in Cambridge, picked out after thorough search what seemed to us the most agreeable house-site in Cambridge then for sale. We have since altered the house, which had stood upon this site since 1838, to suit our needs. In March, 1910, we occupied the house, and found it to our entire satisfaction. I am in receipt of a retiring allowance from the Carnegie Foundation and Harvard University, and am also enjoying the income of the Charles William Eliot Fund, to which about twenty-two hundred graduates and friends of Harvard contributed. I have continued since my retirement to work for certain public interests closely related to each other, which have long engaged my attention, and which I believe to be of fundamental concern to democratic society. The chief of these interests are education, civil-service reform, municipal reform, capitalism and unionism in a democracy, preventive medicine, and conservation. They all relate to the building up, under free institutions, of sound character in the individual citizen and in the nation.

Most of my printed writings seem to me to have only a temporary value; that is, they have been contributions to discussions which were of importance at the moment, but are not likely to possess any perma-

nent interest. If I might guess, however, there are three of my books — two very small — which may possibly have some durability: “The Happy Life”; “John Gilley”; and “Charles Eliot, Landscape Architect.” For men charged with university administration in the future, my little book on that subject may conceivably have some historical value, and in the long series of my Annual Reports as President of Harvard University some educational reformer may hereafter be interested to trace the many steps and stages of the remarkable development Harvard University exhibited in the forty years from 1869 to 1909.

I have found the real satisfactions of life to increase as life goes on.

CHARLES W. ELIOT

17 FRESH POND PARKWAY
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS
30 April, 1910

CAMBRIDGE, 22 February, 1913

P.S.

Between the 5th of November, 1911, and the 10th of August, 1912, I went round the world in the service of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, accompanied by Mrs. Eliot, my eldest granddaughter, Ruth Eliot, and a secretary, Mr. Roger Pierce (H.U. 1904), the expenses of the journey being paid by that Endowment. I was charged to inquire into the means of promoting peace in the Orient, particularly in China and Japan, and to make known, so far as possible, in the cities I visited, the purposes and objects of the Carnegie Endowment. Leaving Genoa on November 16th, I landed at Colombo on the 2d of December, 1911, and left Yokohama on July 13th, 1912, after a great variety of intensely interesting experiences. The journey is a very interesting one for any ordinary tourist, because of the variety of new sights and sounds inevitably met with on the way; but for me it had much stronger appeals, because I was studying the intellectual and moral, as well as the industrial and political conditions of the various Oriental people among whom I journeyed, and chiefly by conversation with intelligent and responsible Orientals identified with the commerce, manufactures, education, and political and religious institutions of the Orient. Although I had travelled in the near East before, I had never seen the Far East; and if I had had my choice of the most interesting time to visit the Orient in all the last two thousand years, I could not have selected a more interesting period than just that on which I happened. It was, however, a queer year in which to be serv-

ing as a peace-envoy. Italy seized upon Tripoli without any warrant; Russia invaded Persia with great violence on the north while England on the south looked on; China broke out in revolution; and the Balkan States, to the surprise of Europe, suddenly made a concerted effort to rid themselves of the Turkish yoke. Nevertheless, there is a reasonable hope that some slow-working forces towards greater good-will among men may have been set in motion during that same year.

Mrs. Eliot and I have returned with joy to our home in Cambridge, where five households of near kindred live not far from us. I have eleven grandchildren, four boys and seven girls, whose ages range from six to twenty-three.

Of late, I am often asked to what I attribute my health and long-continued capacity for active exertion. The best answer I am able to give is — to a sound constitution never impaired by any serious disease or accident, a calm temperament expectant of good, the habit of daily exercise in the open air, moderation in eating, and a slight, and never steady or regular, use of stimulants, like tea, coffee, alcohol, and tobacco. Tobacco I have not used at all, except on rare occasions between 1854 and 1858. I have used tea most, because it seems to me to facilitate the mental effort of writing or speaking.

CHARLES WILLIAM ELIOT

By FRANCIS GREENWOOD PEABODY, '69

IT is not necessary to recount again in this journal the achievements of President Eliot's official life, and the time has not yet arrived to estimate in detail his contributions to political, economic, and social progress. It would seem, however, appropriate and timely, while the sense of loss is so immediate and widespread, to recall the traits of character which lay behind these varied activities, and to think of President Eliot, not merely as an administrator or a publicist, but simply as a man. Indeed, it is not impossible that his extraordinary range of interests and his unrestrained candor in discussion may have disguised from some observers the qualities of his inner life, and that they may be inclined to think of him as a man of force rather than a man of feeling, of courage rather than of patience, aggressive rather than sympathetic, a Stoic rather than a Christian. What then were the characteristics, natural or acquired, which sustained and directed President Eliot throughout a career of unprecedented duration, and of

hardly less unprecedented continuity and consistency, from early life to extreme old age?

In order to approach an answer to this question, it is necessary to recall briefly some incidents of President Eliot's early and formative years. He was born in 1834, the only son of a prosperous father, who had been Mayor of Boston and was esteemed one of its most substantial citizens. His mother was a beautiful and gracious woman, bred in a stately home, and, according to family tradition, counting among her admirers the young Virginian West-Pointer, Robert E. Lee. The spacious houses of the Eliot family, on Beacon Street in Boston and on the promontory of Nahant, created an environment of luxury and refinement which seemed to promise a happy life for the fortunate boy. The son's first years were, however, sadly marred by a physical misfortune, which not only had its effect on the boy's character but caused deep distress to his parents. A conspicuous birthmark which disfigured one side of his face made him an object of observation to every passerby, and compelled in him a manner of restraint and self-control which became a lifelong habit. He was athletic in temperament and taste, and had his own horse and his own boat, but he could not mingle freely with other boys and had intimacy with only a few sympathetic friends. His maternal grandfather was so convinced that the boy could not make his own way in a competitive world that he left a special bequest to this unfortunate descendant. To be exceptionally well-born and well-bred, and to be thus handicapped by a physical defect, was an experience which might easily have induced despondency or impatience, but which in fact promoted the singular detachment of mind and complete indifference to public opinion which marked his whole career. Many years later he remarked to a member of his family that when he was only ten years old he determined that his life should not be ruined by his infirmity; but at what cost of self-discipline and restraint this resolution was kept can only be surmised.

With this physical disability, but with the self-possession and courage which it had promoted, and with a rich endowment of constitutional vigor and inherited refinement, Charles Eliot proceeded through school and college with distinction; and immediately upon graduation in 1853, was appointed, first a tutor, and soon an assistant-professor of mathematics in Harvard College. In 1857 his father, who had been a silent partner in a commercial house, became involved in its failure, and, though without legal responsibility, surrendered his entire

fortune and, as his biographer says: "from ample wealth, honorably used, sank — or, rather, rose — to a still more honorable poverty." The son, who had just married, thereupon built two adjoining houses in Cambridge and established his parents in one, providing from his own slender income for their support. Looking back many years later on his earlier experiences of academic life, he once remarked that his tutorial manner must have seemed severe and restrained, and that he had observed a progressive mitigation of sentiment among Harvard students. When he was twenty-two years old, he said, they called him "Old Eliot," while during his presidency he overheard one youth say to another, "Here comes Charlie!"

Failing of advancement in the College staff, he resigned his position, and though with limited means, and after the death of one child, migrated with his wife and the two remaining children to Germany, where he gave himself for two years to research in chemistry, returning to accept an appointment as professor of that subject in the newly organized Institute of Technology in Boston. Soon, however, his wife's health began to fail, and another journey to Europe was made for her sake. There a second son died, and, the wife's malady being unchecked, the bereaved pair returned with their other children, and the professor of chemistry applied himself grimly to his teaching, and to the production, with his colleague Professor Storer, of a notable volume, "The New Chemistry." Mrs. Eliot's death occurred almost simultaneously with her husband's election to the Presidency of Harvard University, and she had the happiness of knowing of his appointment, though not of witnessing his inauguration.

It has been more than once suggested that President Eliot's career was singularly fortunate and cloudless, and that the environment of prosperity and culture in which he was bred made him comparatively immune from the experiences and anxieties of the common lot. The facts thus briefly recounted of his early years offer slight confirmation of this view. To be officially discouraged in the first steps of an academic career and forced to maintain a young family without a professional income; to see his father's fortune vanish and his parents dependent on his earnings; to lose two children by early death and have his beautiful wife smitten with fatal disease and die before she was thirty-three; and finally, coincident with her death, to have his nomination as President rejected by the Overseers of the University and forced upon them by a determined Corporation; and to have all this happen before he was thirty-five years old, cannot be regarded as

an experience likely to promote buoyancy of disposition or to leave one untouched by the common cares and sorrows of mankind.

From this point the career of President Eliot becomes a matter of general knowledge and his personality a distinguished figure in American history. The tireless energy with which he gave himself, not only to the transformation of a college into a university, but to the diversified problems of political, economic, and social reform which confronted the nation, has become a subject of frequent record; and these undertakings and public-spirited contributions offer abundant material for the extended biography which will no doubt in due time appear. For the moment, however, the more intimate question may be asked, concerning the type of character which had been developed by these early experiences, and which was finally wrought into the tradition of Harvard University.

It must be admitted that some of the most winning traits of character were not conspicuous in President Eliot. He was not gifted with that indefinable and disarming grace which in its finest form is called charm, and in its more calculated expression is known as tact. He was not persuasive, but convincing; he did not invite sympathy, he compelled consent. Speaking one day of his dear son Charles, who died suddenly at the age of thirty-seven, and at the beginning of a career which was assured of distinction, President Eliot said that while Charles could win his point by amiability and imagination, he himself had to overrule the judgment of others and to prove his case. In other words, he lacked the lighter touch which conciliates and endears. His habitual mood was one of gravity and imperturbability. He approached others, not always with tact, but with discernment and discrimination, as one who took each interview seriously and analyzed the problems or purposes before him as a skilful diagnostician of the mind or soul. Humor and wit, in the ordinary use of those gifts, were denied him, or at least, as Dean Briggs once said, were "unreliable." He often gave amusement to his intimates by a certain large use of long words, which became entertaining because exaggerated or improbable, and which in a sense supplied for him the place of humor. He would speak of his pretty granddaughter's "pulchritude," or of his work in digging out a pile of dirt as "diminishing its altitude." Many mythological tales grew up from this well-known inclination to an overweighted terminology. Thus, when sailing with his little granddaughter, his boat struck a rock, and he was reported to have said, "Ruth, I was aware of the proximity of the rock, but had miscalculated the velocity of the

tide." On being confronted with this ponderous aphorism he remarked that it was only approximately historical. What he really said was, "Well, Ruth, you may haul down that jib."

With this playfulness by exaggeration must be associated his untiring and often daring enjoyment in asking questions. No one, except perhaps his lifelong and dear friend Lord Bryce, could compare with President Eliot as a conversational investigator. Any life, however prosaic or obscure it might be, excited his eager interest. Every detail of occupation or income, of duty or dress, of domestic experience, family budget, or child-bearing, was a subject of searching, often amusing, and sometimes astonishing, inquiry. It might be a Maine fisherman, or an international diplomatist, or a fashionable lady, who was thus interrogated, and was sometimes startled by the intimate scrutiny of an extraordinarily observant mind, which proposed researches of the most amusing or bewildering nature. An islander near Mount Desert, being shown a portrait of President Eliot, remarked, "Yes, that's him, but he ain't askin' no questions."

A character thus distinctively marked and consciously limited is not difficult to describe in its positive and commanding traits. Its first note was a certain undisguised and impressive simplicity. The opposite of this has been often affirmed of President Eliot. He has been regarded as exceptionally astute, and even designing, as though he attained his ends by ingenious or subtle schemes. When the merger with the Institute of Technology was first under consideration, a representative of that School was reported as remarking that while the plan proposed seemed very generous it was not safe to trust so clever a negotiator as President Eliot, who, no doubt, would gain some advantage for his University. Nothing could be more contrary, either to the nature of that negotiation itself, or to the character of President Eliot. His simplicity was, indeed, not that of a simpleton, but it was, as the word implies, a singular directness, an unmistakable intention, which left nothing to suspicion or surmise. The best policy to him — indeed the only policy — was that of honesty. His position was never overstated or obscured. He often presented the case he opposed with a lucidity and force which its advocates had not attained. He had no weapon of argument but the obvious truth. Equivocation or disguise was not only uncongenial but constitutionally impracticable for him.

This undeviating straightforwardness made him often seem severe in judgments or decisions. A hard truth was not softened to make it merciful; a fact was not sweetened to make it palatable. Extravagant

or rhetorical statements repelled rather than persuaded him. Examining one day the manuscript of a young colleague concerning a matter in dispute, he said, "Leave out the adjectives." The simple affirmation of the facts appeared to him more effective than any warmth of advocacy. The same characteristic was expressed in his literary style and public addresses. He was not eloquent through rhetorical art or emotional contagion: but in the presentation of an argument or a truth with lucidity and force, and without embellishment or prejudice, he was almost unrivaled. A style so chastened and a use of words so precisely balanced made him a master of the difficult material of inscriptions and memorials, and his compact and fitting phrases are written in stone on a great number of public monuments. One of the last conversations of his life was with a devoted friend who was reporting the pleasure which he and his wife had found in establishing a new home, and said, "Mr. President, we are having the greatest fun of our lives." "Not fun," answered Mr. Eliot — with the lifelong habit of fine discrimination in words — "but profound happiness."

This precision of statement, candor of utterance, and frankness in criticism, all issued from a fundamental simplicity of mind. His commendations or criticisms meant neither more nor less than they expressed. He did not always appreciate that the truth thus stated without qualification might offend or dishearten a susceptible mind, anticipating flattery or hungry for approval. As an attendant on sermons or addresses, for example, it seemed to him — though not always to the speaker — that criticism as well as commendation indicated alert listening and just appreciation. Thus, at the little church in Northeast Harbor where he habitually worshipped in summer, it was his practice to greet the preacher after the service and offer some candid comments on the discourse, sometimes giving permanent reassurance to self-distrustful preachers, sometimes, on the other hand, expressing undisguised dissent. It was not always easy to balance the appreciation against the disapproval. What, for example, was a preacher to conclude from the scrupulously mathematical estimate offered at the close of the worship, "I liked the last sixth of your sermon very much"?

This note of simplicity, which repelled all tortuous or temporizing ways, and trusted to the healing, though sometimes painful, application of the truth, was in its turn the evidence of a second characteristic which was more profound and more unusual. It was an almost unparalleled detachment of purposes or desires from any motive of self-

interest or personal advantage or effect on reputation. The Germans describe such a character as "selbstlos"; and President Eliot with continuity and consistency illustrated this quality of selflessness — the emancipation from self-seeking and indifference to opposing opinions when he believed he had a just cause to maintain. An uninformed critic, observing the conspicuous citizenship of President Eliot's later years, and the unique celebration of his ninetieth birthday, might be led to infer that an ambitious man had at last reaped the reward he had desired. The fact is, however, that throughout the active years of his administration he was seldom a popular figure, and was often confronted by an unsympathetic faculty and an unappreciative body of students. For all this he cared — or at least seemed to care — nothing at all. What might be left of his reputation was of no concern if his designs for the University should survive. He was often urged of late to make at least some notes of reminiscences which might provide material for the Life and Letters to be written; but he invariably refused to have any part in such a collection. His life, he said, was written in his Annual Reports, and no individual could be, or ought to be, remembered, except through the work that he had done. Then he would quote with approval the lines of his uncle, Andrews Norton:

He lived, he died, behold the sum,
The abstract of the historian's page;
Alike in God's all-seeing eye
The infant's day, the patriarch's age.

Here was the source of the fearlessness, sometimes approaching audacity, with which he defended unpopular causes, or announced what seemed to many readers or hearers dangerous sentiments. Moral timidity is as a rule a sign of self-consideration. One is thinking how the act or word may affect his own security or reputation. One cannot be wholly fearless until one forgets himself. The courage of President Eliot's words and deeds expressed this self-effacement. Introspective reflection on one's own motives or aims seemed to him morbid and enfeebling. He frequently cited the maxim of Dr. Hale, "Look out and not in, and lend a hand." When he addressed the Trades Unions of Boston he excited their violent protest by commending the courage of the "scab," and a leading representative of unionism thereupon described him as a mixture of Benedict Arnold and Judas Iscariot. A few days later, however, a plain working man accosted him on the street, saying, "I did not agree with you, Mr. President, in anything

you said; but I should like to take the hand of a man who can stand up in his boots"; and it was not long before the same orator who had classified him with the vilest of traitors said to him, "Oh, Mr. President, we have to say those things to the boys!" When, again, in another assemblage, he told a company of Christian ministers that they were tempted to yield to "intellectual frugality," they were at first amused, then incensed, and finally, at least in some instances, took to heart this candid and searching counsel.

This emancipation from self-interest had as its corollary an extraordinary capacity for patience. A mind so active and a will so determined might well have become restless under opposition, and have used its authority to force its plans to fruition. The fact is, however, as any attendant with him at deliberative Boards would testify, that the most surprising and impressive aspect of his administrative method was its patience. He not only tolerated but encouraged the expression of diverse opinions, especially of those which differed from his own. College faculty-meetings were regarded by him as the gathering of a family rather than of a legislative assembly. Discussions and discourses which wearied many listeners, and in which they awaited his early closure, were received by him with untiring attention and respect, without apparent concern for prompt decisions. In a word, he was concerned with reforms which by their very nature took time to commend themselves, and which must be quite dissociated from personal desire of enforcement. His plans for the University were not in his mind merely his own plans, but, on the contrary, the larger programme of a slowly realizable ideal, in which his own part must be temporary, preparatory, and soon forgotten.

At this point, then, where simplicity issued from disinterestedness, and where detachment from self-interest promoted courage and patience, there is disclosed the underlying support of the magnanimity and tranquillity thus expressed. President Eliot was by lifelong habit a profoundly religious man, consciously committed to the Divine Event towards which his purpose moved, and fearlessly fulfilling the task which was given him to do. The popular estimate of President Eliot's character has often failed to hear this deeper note. He did not accept the prevailing creeds of Christendom; of some of them he did not hesitate to express his dissent or even his abhorrence. His undisguised candor often gave his criticisms a cutting edge, and were misinterpreted or resented. He was frequently described as an unbeliever, or even as an atheist. The truth is, on the contrary, that through all

the years from early manhood to old age, in the habitual conduct of life, and in countless instances of speech and writing, he made his consistent and rational confession of dependence, reverence, and the need of worship. It was not merely as an official that he was always in his place on weekdays and Sundays in the College Chapel, but that the science of faith appeared to him consistent with the faith of science, and that, as he once said when speaking of Phillips Brooks's conduct of worship, "Prayer is the highest achievement of the human reason." In his youth at King's Chapel, and not less habitually in the First Parish Church of Cambridge after his retirement, he was a regular communicant at the Lord's Supper. In the sloop on which during the first years of his administration he spent his summers with his two little boys, the drowsy crew was waked by his resonant bass voice summoning them to join in the morning hymn:

Again the Lord of life and light
Awakes the kindling ray,
Unseals the eyelids of the morn
And pours increasing day.

Each Sunday evening religion was inculcated to his children, not by catechetical instruction, but by the great lyrics of the religious life, learned by heart as well as by memory, and repeated by old and young as a form of worship. It was a practice which later led him to a more formal statement: "It takes an adult with a tendency to metaphysics to get anything out of a catechism. Will not a child unconsciously get religion out of poetry if it be well selected? . . . Bryant's 'Waterfowl,'" he goes on, "is the simplest possible presentation to a child's mind of the loving fatherhood of God. I believe . . . it [such instruction] can be given with pleasure to the child and with delight to the parent. I am sure of the latter, for I have tried it." Almost every study of character, or address of personal counsel, which he published rises at its close to a confession, brief and restrained but direct and cogent, of the place of religion in a normal and happy human life. Thus in writing of the Maine fisherman John Gilley — a little pamphlet which President Eliot once said was his only real contribution to literature, — he ends with these words: "We cannot but believe that it is just for countless quiet, simple lives like this that God made and upholds this earth." Or yet again, in describing the Religion of the Future, he says: "It sees evidence in the moral history of the human race that a loving God rules the universe. Trust in this supreme rule is personal consolation

and support under many human trials and sufferings." Or yet again, in writing of the education of boys and girls: "Perfect freedom of thought is not only consistent with the sincerest piety, but it is really the only atmosphere in which the holiest piety can grow." Or yet once more, in writing of "Progressive Liberalism," he says: "Let no man fear that reverence and love for Jesus will diminish as time goes on. . . . Already we see many signs of the approaching fulfillment of Whittier's prophecy:

Our Friend, our Brother, and our Lord,
What may thy service be?
Nor name nor form nor ritual word,
But simply following thee."

Paragraphs to the same effect might be cited from many other essays and addresses to confirm this impression of a fundamental piety, which could discriminate between opinions and faith, and estimated Christian discipleship by character rather than by creed. President Eliot was a lifelong and loyal member of the Unitarian communion, and always maintained that the simplicity of its faith and the ethical emphasis of its teaching were peculiarly fitted to promote a rational discipleship which would commend itself to the Master himself. In his academic career, however, he was soon confronted by two problems which presented searching tests, both of his interest in religion and of his tolerance and catholicity. The first of these problems was that of converting a denominational seminary into a theological school appropriate for a great university; the second was that of maintaining daily worship in a university, not as a penal discipline for reluctant boys, but as the supreme privilege of educated men.

In the first case, President Eliot found under his administration a divinity school completely in the hands of his own communion and devoted to the education of its ministers. Its endowment had been almost entirely contributed by Unitarians and all its professors were associated with that faith. This limitation appeared to President Eliot inconsistent with the ideals of a university, and he moreover believed that the principles of Christianity which he cherished dictated a more comprehensive scheme. His confidence in religious liberty was happily fortified by a provision made by the founders of the School that "Every encouragement be given to the serious, impartial, and unbiased investigation of Christian truth, and that no assent to the peculiarities of any denomination of Christians be required either of

the instructors or students." This fundamental cause had in effect deterred from sympathy the very persons it was designed to conciliate; for few students of theology, or even professors of theology, had conceived of a divinity school as anything but an agent in propagating a sectarian creed, to which teachers should be pledged and students assimilated. Theology as a science, correlated with law or medicine, with the same method of free research and the same spirit of single-minded devotion to truth, had practically no recognition among American seminaries, and a school in which "no assent to the peculiarities of any denominations of Christians shall be required of professors or students," was a spiritual enterprise which lay quite beyond the bounds of denominational zeal. President Eliot, as early as 1880, undertook this restoration of theology to its place among university studies, and proceeded to enlarge the faculty of theology by the appointment of distinguished scholars from other communions, not primarily to represent denominational differences but for their intellectual and spiritual distinction; to create not an interdenominational, but an undenominational, school. The Harvard Divinity School was thus committed to the scientific method in the study of theology. It was a wholly new and generally distrusted undertaking, but was always regarded by President Eliot as among the most significant steps in his administration, and as providing the only plan by which education for the ministry could be legitimately included in the curriculum of a university.

The second test of President Eliot's determination to adjust religious teaching to university life was in the transition from compulsory to voluntary attendance at worship. Harvard College throughout its long history had required the presence, though it could not compel the worship, of its undergraduates at daily prayers as an essential part of the discipline of youth; and other privately endowed colleges of the country had almost universally followed this example. It was in fact a penal system, with officials watching each morning for the indecorum or incomplete attire of their wards, and with monitors standing during the conduct of worship to check absentees. From time to time a wave of protest had swept up from the students upon the Governing Boards, and in 1885 it became again formidable. The Board of Overseers hesitated to take a step which seemed to involve the abandonment by the University of its Puritan tradition, and various temporizing, and even shocking, projects were suggested, such as the reckoning of attendance at worship as equivalent to certain other

elective studies, so that, as it were, the student might get credit in both worlds at once. Finally, in 1885, a plan was devised which proposed, not the retreat of religion but its advance into academic dignity and efficiency, through the appointment of a staff of Preachers who should conduct worship not as an obligation but as an opportunity. This expansion of the province of religion, warmly advocated by President Eliot, procured the concurrence of the Board of Overseers, and through the devoted service of ministers of various communions has released Christian worship in Harvard University from the bonds of a discipline, and has invited young men to accept it as a privilege. The plan has become so familiar to Harvard men that its originality and significance has been in large degree forgotten; but it is interesting to observe that the same problem of rescuing religion from compulsion and trusting young men to its persuasiveness, still confronts many colleges where conservative administrators hesitate to take the daring step which President Eliot confidently promoted forty years ago.

These external and administrative undertakings, however notable they were, do not completely reveal the depth and genuineness of President Eliot's religious life. They might be credited by critical observers to his sagacity and foresight rather than to his piety. The evidence of faith is in its works and the proof of one's love of God is in one's loving service of men. That which great numbers of witnesses, by their spoken or unspoken gratitude, would desire to testify is their discovery of the more intimate and personal character of President Eliot's religion; the tenderness which lay behind his austerity and the individualized and beneficent reassurance he brought to their hard experiences of sorrow or need. He was not given to profuse expressions of sympathy, or gifted in the finer arts of emotional consolation; but when it came to a real emergency and a steadying hand was sought, then, with a precision and effectiveness never forgotten by those whom it reached, the right word was spoken, or the wisely directed aid was given, and there seemed fulfilled the prophecy of the Hebrew seer that a man might be as a hiding place from the tempest and as the shadow of a great rock in a weary land. The son of a professor suddenly dies, and the words of the President have the healing touch of one who has found his own way through the same darkness to the light. A family within the college circle is abruptly thrown into destitution, and relief comes from the friend who had seemed remote and austere. A contagious disease invades a home, and the whole household is transported to the President's house. This individualized sympathy applied itself

not so much to the offering of consolation as to the revival of courage. Every man, the Apostle Paul wrote, must bear his own burden; but strength to bear one's own burden is best attained, as the same teacher says, by bearing the burdens of others. That was the Christian paradox which President Eliot expressed in his classic letter to President Wilson, when by a tragic coincidence Mrs. Wilson died at the very moment when the nation was on the brink of war. "Under such circumstances," wrote President Eliot, "there is comfort and relief for the sufferer in resolving that he will thereafter do everything in his power to help other people who are suffering or bereaved. . . . In such an effort you would find great consolation."

Almost every occasion of sorrow or disaster with which President Eliot had to deal drew from him reflections which proceed from this self-effacing and forward-looking faith. Thus, after the sudden and tragic death of his son, when President Eliot was driving to the funeral at King's Chapel, he turned to his companion and said, "We must now try to think of the many people who are happy to-day"; and when two years later a young relative suddenly died, President Eliot wrote to the stricken father, "We must now so live as to be worthy of the young lives that are gone." It was not often that the veil was thus lifted, but when at times one had this glimpse of an inner life, its confident serenity and unfaltering hope were revealed, and are not likely to be forgotten. The voluminous biography of his son is not only the record of a singularly gifted youth, but the undesigned revelation of the father's character; and at the close of this appealing volume the young man's religious faith is briefly described in words which might, almost without change, serve as the old man's epitaph: "He was by temperament reflective . . . and had an inquiring mind which sought causes and uniform sequences. He was therefore naturally religious, but not in any emotional, conventional or ecclesiastical sense. . . . His creed was short and simple. He believed that a loving God rules the universe, and that the path to loving and serving him lies through loving and serving men, and that the way to worship him is to revere the earthly beauty, truth, and goodness He has brought forth."

CHARLES W. ELIOT

BY ISABEL FISKE CONANT

THIS was the man, who, with a handicap
To daunt the bravest, stood forth unashamed
A marked man, truly, timid, too, mayhap;
And so he was, but, unconsumed, strength flamed.
Iron-strong himself, but kind to weaker flesh,
A guiding leader to dependent youth
Entangled in new destiny, the mesh,
The labyrinth whose only clue is truth.

Truth — VERITAS — the greatest word of all,
For youth, for middle years, for mighty age
Such as his own, who strode without a fall
In step with truth upon his pilgrimage.
His name becomes a word where fear is not,
Where truth is synonym for Eliot.

CHARLES WILLIAM ELIOT

BY A. LAWRENCE LOWELL, '77

BORN on March 20, 1834, Mr. Eliot graduated from Harvard College in 1853, the second scholar in his class. His strongest interest in learning at that time was mathematics, and he became a tutor in the subject in the following year; a position which he held until 1858, when he was appointed assistant professor in both mathematics and chemistry. The latter came to absorb more of his attention, and after three years he dropped the post in mathematics, retaining that in chemistry until 1863 when he went to Europe to study the subject, and at the same time observed the systems of education there. On his return he was appointed professor of analytical chemistry in the recently organized Massachusetts Institute of Technology where he developed the laboratory method of teaching, publishing books on the subject; and, indeed, throughout his life he insisted on the importance of the method.

At the end of 1865 a law went into effect transferring future elections of the Harvard Overseers from the legislature of the Commonwealth to the alumni of the College; and at the third election in 1868 Mr.

Eliot was chosen. In September of the same year President Hill resigned, and Mr. Eliot had already attracted the attention and won the esteem of members of the Corporation so strongly that on March 12th they selected him for the office. But by the charter of the University the appointment required the consent of the Overseers, and, for a combination of reasons not wholly clear to posterity, the matter was on April 21st referred back to the Corporation; that is, the consent was withheld, although Mr. Eliot was himself a member of the Board. The Corporation, however, was firm in its decision, and when they again presented his name it was on May 19th confirmed in the Overseers by a vote of 16 to 8.

On his accession to the office President Eliot was already familiar with the problems of the University. He had sat in the College Faculty; he had been an intimate friend of James Walker, who was President from 1853 to 1860, often helping him to prepare the business to be brought before the Corporation. Moreover, he perceived, as no one else had done, the scope of influence a president might exert over all branches of the University, and with a keen instinct for administration he saw that he must begin at once the reforms that he proposed to carry out. He therefore caused the position of Dean of the College Faculty to be created, delegated to that officer the discipline and direct contact with undergraduates hitherto undertaken by the President; and himself presided over the Faculties of Law and Medicine, where a president had rarely, if ever, been seen before. One of his predecessors, John Thornton Kirkland, President from 1810 to 1828, had transformed the old College into a University by organizing the traditional Faculties of Divinity, Law, and Medicine. Nor were these professional schools inefficient for their day. They trained the practitioners for half a century; and Judge Story's lectures in the Law School have had a wider and longer celebrity than any other scholar's work produced in an American institution of higher learning. But the methods of teaching, and especially of examination, belonged to a passing age. New ideas were coming forward and demanding profound changes into which President Eliot threw at once his vast driving force.

He has often related how as an undergraduate he heard Langdell, then a student in the Law School, talk about law as a science, and how it was given to him to know that he was listening to a man of genius. Nearly a score of years later Mr. Eliot became President, and the Faculty of the School not being strong, he turned to Langdell who was practising law in New York, and made him both professor and

dean of the School. The change to the system of teaching by cases was not made without opposition; and this, with the requirement of examinations, and still more the introduction of a three years' course ten years later, caused a large falling-off in the number of students, a loss which was not made up until the nineties. But in the face of criticism, both from other law schools and from the profession, the magnificent courage of President Eliot never wavered; and before he left office almost every reputable school in the country had followed his lead, until the Harvard Law School acquired an unrivaled celebrity wherever the Common Law is practised.

The story of the Medical School is similar, though not the same. Its Faculty contained strong and experienced members, but the methods of teaching were not so thorough as the spirit of the day demanded, and a group of the younger men were ready for improvements. Mr. Eliot took the chair, placed himself at the head of this group, and, after a sharp struggle with some of the older members, prevailed. The result was a systematic order of the laboratory and clinical subjects, and a rigorous requirement of examinations in each of them. In this case also the number of students fell off, though not so much as in the Law School; and again the change was at last widely accepted and copied. These advances in the teaching of law and medicine were accomplished before President Eliot was forty years of age.

The College Faculty contained an even more highly distinguished list of professors. In fact it may be doubted if any American faculty has ever had a larger proportion of eminent men. The situation there was different from that of the Law and Medical Schools, for progress had already been made in changing the curriculum by the introduction of the elective system, a movement with which Mr. Eliot must have been familiar while a member of that body. It had begun long before by permitting seniors to substitute some other course for one of those prescribed; and although for a time the process had been arrested, it had for some years been again actively pursued, and by the time Mr. Eliot became President the studies of the sophomores were partly elective, and more than half of those of juniors and seniors. Backed by the Faculty, President Eliot urged the development of the system with his usual energy, meeting in this case opposition among the Overseers, many of whom had little sympathy with his views.

The method followed was the one first adopted, of substituting elective for required courses; and this was carried out until in 1894 nothing was required except one course in English Composition, and

some French and German if these subjects were not passed on admission. Save that an advanced course in a subject could not be taken by one not competent to pursue it, the choice of electives was entirely free, no requirement being made of continuity in studies, any sixteen courses with English A being sufficient for a degree. The assumptions on which the system was based were that every student has his own special interest, that he desires the education that is best for him, and that he is more competent to select the courses for that end than any one else. In his eloquent inaugural address President Eliot said: "The young man of nineteen or twenty ought to know what he likes best and is most fit for. . . . When the revelation of his own peculiar taste and capacity comes to a young man, let him reverently give it welcome, thank God, and take courage. Thereafter, he knows his way to happy, enthusiastic work, and, God willing, to usefulness and success." No one can doubt that the old rigid curriculum could no longer be maintained. It did not permit advanced study by undergraduates in subjects that were appealing to men's thoughts, and it hampered productive scholarship on the part of the professors. It had to be abandoned and something else had to take its place. For undergraduates with serious intellectual interests, and ambition to excel therein, the elective system worked well; but many others showed no such interest, while the dispersion of aims reduced the spirit of emulation, with the result that general respect for high scholarship decayed. Hence the unlimited elective system has not proved so permanent as the reforms in the Schools of Law and Medicine, where the will to master the subject can be assumed, and in fact it has been everywhere modified. Later in life President Eliot remarked that the only suggestion in his inaugural address which had not been carried out was that of examiners independent of the teachers. He had said, "The change in the manner of earning the University degrees ought, by right, to have brought into being an examining body distinct from the teaching body," and he had dwelt upon the importance of that principle. But in a system where a degree could be obtained for an accumulation of credits in unrelated courses, often selected by the student without consecutive purpose, and each covering only a portion of a great subject, it was impossible for any one to set a fair examination except the instructor who had taught the course.

Another of President Eliot's great contributions to the University was the creation of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences. Such a school had been formed at Johns Hopkins and had attracted scholars

from all parts of the country. But Mr. Eliot did not follow the policy pursued there, and adopted one that has been maintained to the present day. Instead of forming a distinct faculty for the purpose, he placed the graduate instruction in the hands of the College Faculty, renamed the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, thereby giving to the better undergraduates the benefit of the graduate courses and of the professors who teach them. He founded also the Schools of Architecture and Business Administration, the latter a novelty in its field; and he was again a pioneer in turning the Divinity School into a non-sectarian institution. But to describe in detail all the changes he brought about in the University would require a volume rather than an article.

Yet one must speak of some of the striking qualities he displayed. His capacity as an administrator was extraordinary. The complex affairs of the University he had always in mind, ready for use at a moment's notice. The general aims of his policy did not obscure his familiarity with detail, and the finances of each branch of the whole organization were ever in his head. The expenditures were regulated by him, and his personal balance of revenue and cost through forty years was a remarkable feat. Every subject taught in the University, every branch of its manifold labors, had his full sympathy. None seemed to him useless or irrelevant; none failed to receive his careful attention and earnest thought. As he added new fields he did not neglect the old; and while men interested in some subjects would have liked larger resources than it was possible to provide, none were forgotten or allowed to starve. Still more rare was his treatment of opponents in the Faculty. Those who resisted his plans received the same consideration and promotion as those who favored them, and sometimes the debates upon measures in which he was interested were keen. The men who served under him will never forget his patience and his justice.

The greatest figure in a period of transition and growth in American universities has passed away, after a term of service unequalled in the presidential annals of Harvard.

CAROLUS GULIELMUS ELIOT

IN MEMORIAM

By EDMUND H. SEARS, '74

IMMO virum fortem et validum, Mors, eripuisti,
Cui multis laudem finibus attribuent.
Ille tamen nunquam quæsit laude potiri;
Grandibus officiis dedere se voluit.
Procurare scholam celebrem — res est operosa —
Magnis cum pretiis egregie potuit.
Namque scholam porro prægrandem prospiciendo
Reddidit atque novis divitiorem opibus.
Judicium rigidum clementia sæpe benignum
Fecit; mollitia leniit arbitria.
Mansuetudine sic sapientia perfluit ejus
Maturata vias in bene præcipuas.
Præditus apte animo præclaro, tum studiose
Tum captu firmo construere est solitus,
Propositum fingens et magnificum et generosum,
Quæ molitus erat magnopere efficiens.
Nam sua res duras semper patientia vicit,
Et quæcunque iniit perpetuo coluit.
Consiliis largis interdum præbuit hostes,
Ipse quidem tolerans, intoleranda ferens.
Propterea vero mens non fiebat acerba,
Sed tranquillus erat, sed quoque magnanimus.
Sunt grandissima quæ fecit, grandissima vita,
Qua, pensis functus, fructus erat placida.

O vir præcellens! longe tua facta manebunt;
Tu quoque, nunc tacitus, nunc etiam loqueris.
Exspectat vero cælestis rara domus te.
Terra videbit non mox similem tibi, heu!

THE SCHOLAR IN OUR UNIVERSITIES

By ROBERT M. WERNAER, '99

WHETHER our universities are institutions for the advancement of human knowledge, or conspiracies for the perpetuation of human errors, is a ticklish problem that will not soon be solved; however, it may be well at times to hold to the possible truth of the former position, and it is in its interest that this article is written. That those brave undergraduates of Harvard who recently spoke out words of courage against the Harvard method of teaching may have felt deep down in the chambers of their souls that they were victims of some sort of conspiracy is not an unlikely guess. When we read their report, in which they say that they miss "inspirational" teachers, that they want to be freed from "pedants" and "bare facts," that they want teaching tinged with "mental vigor" and "human values" and "philosophy," we feel that something precious was generating within them, an explosive life-force ready to burst the old vessel. With whatever grains of salt we believe these explosive undergraduate views should be taken, there is truth in them; for, on the assumption that a university is an institution for the advancement of human knowledge, the academic system shows symptoms of serious disease. In the nature of the case, these undergraduates could not go outside their undergraduate world, and much remained unsaid. What was unsaid, or a portion thereof, it is my purpose to supply. Why did the undergraduates miss inspirational teaching, human values, philosophic interpretation? Not because of a method in teaching that could be changed overnight by the vote of the faculty, but, lying far deeper, because of a serious neglect, a neglect of something around which the whole university life revolves — namely, the neglect of the very personalities of the teacher-scholars themselves. It is my purpose to point out this neglect, and to propose a remedy. Before doing so, however, I must crave permission to say a few words about the nature and quality of the scholarship that is in question. If I am referring in particular to the conditions in Harvard University, it is because there lies my main experience as graduate, teacher, scholar, and observer; the principles involved apply, however, to our American system of higher education in general. If I have failed to emphasize all the good things in our academic system, or to make special reference to our many distinguished scholars, this failure is due merely to the fact that this is not my subject.

I

Only the highest, most disinterested conception of scholarship can help us in this inquiry, however much the actual achievements fall below that ideal. We cannot get the best unless we reach out for the best. Not so long ago, we used to talk about "productive" scholarship as the ideal to be achieved, as distinguished from that negative form which merely seeks "to preserve" knowledge; however, to my mind, this productive form of scholarship does not furnish an ideal working basis; on the contrary, it may have led us into evil ways. Productive of what? we ask. Is all that is produced of equal value? To be true, every new fact is of value; yet the scholarship we stand most in need of to-day, the scholarship I have in mind, the ideal to be striven for, goes beyond bare facts, beyond mere unrelated analysis, and seeks to add a new value to the facts given. It takes the facts as it would take bricks, and therewith builds a new thing. It builds in two ways: it builds downward into life and upward into life. "Constructive" scholarship is a name that suggests itself. To this element of synthesis, we could add others — personality, intellectual culture, the truth-seeking temper of the mind; but it is this one element of building and combining that I like to single out as the one most important, for it is this element that is most neglected, and needs greatest assistance.

The "constructive" scholar builds the *synthesis* of life. He recognizes that the god of facts is a minor god; that the true god is the God of the Truths of Life. A sense of kinship with life is the heart and substance of this scholarship. It is that imaginative grasp of the mind that is not satisfied with the facts as such, much as it needs them and prizes them, but seeks a relation, a significance, a valuation, a meaning, principle, law, or synthesis. For that reason, the constructive scholar is, in the best sense of the word, a "critic" of life. That the scholar is a critic is not a current thought. We know of literary critics and art critics, and we have also learned that the creator of literature may be a critic, taught us anew by Matthew Arnold, who calls literature a criticism of life; but that also the scholar-scientist should be a critic has an unfamiliar sound. However, consider. When Newton gathered his facts together and derived therefrom the law of gravitation, did he not speak as a critic? This is a truth of life, he said. When Mendel established the law of the recombination of character-units, did he not speak as a critic? Gregor Mendel, by his own unique experience, does, indeed, strikingly exemplify the critical functions of the constructive scholar. Did space permit, it would not be difficult to

show why those other scholars of his time, though experimenting on the same lines that Mendel did, were, nevertheless, not able to interpret rightly the facts collected. They were not the equal of Mendel as critics of life. One may be erudite, one may be a specialist, yet not a scholar in the sense in which we are defining the word.

A scholar advances knowledge; this advancement, however, is not merely a collection of facts, but an evaluation of the facts; and it is in making such an evaluation that the scholar becomes a critic. This critical evaluation is not a by-product of a one-time experiment, but is a *special aptitude inherent in the scholar*. Moreover, it is not new truths of life that the scholar discovers, but truths of life not heretofore known to *man*; ultimately, therefore, the constructive scholar will evaluate his discovery in relation to the whole of human life. The truth of this may become clearer if we consider the specializing physician, whose limited unrelated knowledge may do incalculable injury, unless he relate the special ailment of his patient with the whole body of his patient, which relation, we know he often does not establish — his own specialty, which has become his business, standing preventingly in the way. We are too much inclined to believe that special intellectual capabilities attach themselves to a man engaged in the study of a minute subject, whereas it is not the minuteness of the subject, or the multitude of facts gathered, but rather his interpretive and constructive powers that bespeak higher capabilities.

These builders of facts, these critics of the values and truths of life, these constructive scholars, are the main support of any university; without them it would soon stagnate, and by the neglect of them it would make of higher education an empty pretense. And there is much of such empty pretense. Turning to a particular university, I find that such older men as Harvard had, and now is seeking to get, men like Shaler, Royce, James, Agassiz, and others, were constructive scholars. Theirs was a scholarship that sought the universal in things. We may no longer be able to follow their philosophy with the same enthusiasm, and nature has opened to us new doors, yet their type of scholarship remains as an ideal, and always will so remain. It is universal, and holds true as an ideal for any college or university, age, or country. And from such constructive creative scholars that inspiration and that philosophy of life proceed which the undergraduates are missing, and which, when found, the graduates take with them out into life. What, we now ask, are the forces that are working against the production of the constructive scholar in our universities?

II

In making the statement that in the course of events there came into being in our universities a certain "type" of teacher-scholar, with certain exaggerated mental characteristics, I say nothing new. It may be that it first saw the light of the world when the German bee got into our bonnets, or some hybrid thereof; at any rate, it is a perfectly natural product. Here is a mountain of facts to be acquired and to be "transmitted" to eagerly waiting innocent students—a herculean task. By the laws of nature, certain mental qualities came to the fore—objectivity, analysis, memory—particularly memory. Soon certain cooing words made their appearance, such as concentration, specialization, "narrowing-down." In narrowing-down was the only chance of doing anything. The whole process may be viewed from different angles. We may start with a "normal" graduate, with big eyes and a love for universal values. He has been taught to "concentrate," and wisely so. This normal man continues in the graduate school "concentrating." When he reaches the position of a doctor candidate, the concentration in his doctor dissertation has assumed such proportions that he is in danger of losing his normal self. He continues to concentrate as a scholar-teacher, his former big eyes gradually shrinking. Who is now looking through the microscope? Not the normal man of younger days, but one much dwarfed—in his outlook on life. This type of teacher may be viewed from another angle. A number of instructors are annually appointed from among the number of more promising graduate students, fresh from their work of gathering facts. They may be doctor candidates or have just obtained their degree. They begin to teach, presenting to their students their material just gathered. As facts increase, and problems become more difficult, and time to digest them and evaluate them is not at hand, the facts are presented as found. In the nature of the case, there cannot be much "inspiration," that kind of inspiration the undergraduates do miss in their teachers; for inspiration does not come from gathering facts, but from constructing them into a new whole, which requires maturity and the "critical" and the "combining" mind. The innocent undergraduate feels that there is something wrong, but does not know exactly what is the matter. He misses the imaginative constructive element. The life of these teachers, as they continue to teach in courses demanding mastery of many details, is arduous, their work often coupled with administrative duties. Consequently they produce relatively little that has constructive value, and the wonder is that so

much of good work is done. In this matter there is really no one wholly to blame; it is simply the outcome of conditions; not merely academic conditions, but conditions of the world we live in. The individual scholar is innocent. It is the innocence of one who finds himself in the grip of a disease, or who breathes the miasma of a poisoned atmosphere; or he may also be the victim of heredity. As academic men we know that this analytic spirit is a powerful factor in getting the better of us; it cripples the imagination, the power of synthesis, and the constructive factor in scholarship, and tends to mechanize our ways of thinking and doing.

This is one reason why constructive scholars are so few. There is another reason, equally important: the scholar does not stand alone, but is a part of a system, the departmental system of our American universities. If the waters of the source from which our scholars come are not wholesome because of forces that lead to a "type," as we have just seen, they are even less wholesome for another reason, namely, that, often, the teacher's natural aptitudes are neglected. There is a young poet at Harvard teaching versification. How astonishing! Yet is this not a very natural subject for a poet to teach? In this case natural aptitude was considered: he should make a good teacher, and his scholarship should bear constructive fruits. We rub our eyes a little when we learn for the first time that there is now a chair of poetry in Harvard. Professor Gilbert Murray, of Oxford, England, the first incumbent, is a recognized humanistic scholar, who has written authoritatively on different phases of Greek life; but there is something queer about him — he dared to translate Greek drama into *poetic* English. A scholar with such an imaginative turn of mind would not naturally arise out of our academic system as at present constituted. But we ask, Why should he not? By what laws of nature, by what rights of reason are we justified in suppressing the imaginative development of the scholar? Perhaps in no other respect have we erred so much as in the neglect of the personal aptitude of the individual scholar. There must be a system. A little reflection will show, however, that there is an inherent discord — a rift within the lute. On the one hand, the system, on the other hand, the independent personalities of the scholars; on the one hand, courses to be taught, on the other hand individual scholars with their individual needs. Everything depends on the spirit of the department and the types of men that compose it. A system implies coöperation, and coöperation implies many duties that must be cheerfully undertaken, but the teacher should have an

opportunity to teach some courses for which he is best fitted by nature, maturity, and scholarship, otherwise he will be precluded from rendering his true service in life; there will be indeed no true service, and he will be no more than a patch in a crazy-quilt of higher education. There are many such "patches." Everything depends upon the department. Those departments flourish best, accomplish most, in which the system is forgotten, and the individual teachers stand out as individuals; on the other hand, those departments suffer in which the opposite principle prevails. All depends on the departmental policy, and there exists no other policy. The university as such has no well-defined ideal of scholarship. Therefore, we may speak of "departmental" scholars, and "departmental" scholarship. Should it happen that the controlling influence of a department is formalistic and linguistic, the humanistic and literary element would suffer; should secondary-school methods prevail, the world of ideas would count for little; should the department be non-productive, the producing scholar might not be in favor. Receiving credit for courses taught would, in that case, be the determining factor in evaluating the scholar, just as, in pre-tutorial days, receiving credit for courses taken was the accepted standard of evaluating the undergraduate. All this has led to serious consequences. Many a square peg has been forced into a round hole. There is, for instance, that fatal policy which seeks to develop literary men through language teaching; it may be compared to an attempt to develop a portrait painter from a photographer. Only a book on the underlying psychological principles can make the matter clear. The policy has been destructive to literary scholarship, harmful to teaching, and has had the fatal result, that, while the university is making one scholar in one department, it is unmaking another scholar in another department. Consequently there has been considerable wreckage. Only the Angel Gabriel, or that other angel, who, according to some authorities, keeps the records of the Judgment Book, can tell us of the violence done to human nature.

A third factor adverse to the development of constructive scholarship is the forces that compel the scholar to remain within the system — once caught, always caught. Naturally, it will occur to a teacher, wishing to make a contribution to scholarship, and perceiving that he is passing into the academic type and under the influences of a system that holds back the development of specific aptitudes, that perhaps he should make a sacrifice at the altar of scholarship, leave the system for a while, and use up his savings to write a meritorious

scholarly book, in the belief that, after this contribution, he will be able to render more valuable service to the academic world. Nothing more innocent, in the sense of being ill-advised and ill-devised, than such a plan. Never does Jove's thunder roar louder than does a non-productive academic department when a would-be scholar leaves his teaching position for any length of time. So, he stays, and, in consequence, produces naught of value. His teaching is the poorer, and his pupils are the losers. Some constructive scholars are outside of our universities, but the university system, as constituted to-day, cannot gather them in. Mendel living in Cambridge to-day, or in many another university seat, might not fare any better than he did sixty years ago in his native country, where his work, as we know, fell into oblivion until 1900; this independent constructive scholar would not at all fit into our academic system: he did not do any teaching, did not arrive by the accustomed traveled way, and his disciplined special aptitudes as a scholar would not be apparent to us. At home he was an abbot; with us he might be forced, after leaving his gift at the altar, to go into business.

The factors adverse to the successful development of scholarship, the "type," the neglect of individual aptitudes, the inability to gather outside scholars into the fold of the system, are largely the outcome of a university organization handed down to us from the past; secondary-school methods from the days of the American college, on which from time to time university methods have been grafted. But do we not want better things, are there not good reasons for making efforts toward better things?

III

Of the various agencies remedial in bettering existing academic conditions, only one appears to me sufficiently effective to rise to the dignity of a far-reaching, lasting change. Having never seen the proposal advanced before, I make it with some hesitation, yet also with some confidence, since it appears to me a natural organic step in an historic evolution. It consists in the creation of a new form of association between university and scholar, which takes its origin in a general recognition of the human worth and value of scholarship and its obligations to civilization. Before presenting my thoughts concerning this new form of association, it may be well to mention briefly a few other remedial agencies that have from time to time been proposed.

An ingenious man suggested, quite recently, that, in order to secure

the best scholars, an annual salary of fifty thousand dollars should be paid them. This is an idle thought. When man will be able to raise cows without a pasture, poets and artists without public appreciation, then will he also raise scholars with money. The creation of a fund "to obtain the maximum productivity and the minimum of administrative work for the ablest teachers and investigators," in which effort Harvard and other universities are at present engaged, is an entirely different conception, and is in the general direction of the new association I have in mind; but it does not correct existing evils. The proposal made to require a different sort of doctor dissertation from that now in vogue, one more in the nature of the French doctor dissertation, which lays stress on intellectual culture, has much to recommend itself as a means of softening the hard lines of the academic type, but is insufficient to produce a lasting change.

What I propose is an association between the university and the individual scholars, who may be called "research associates," or may go by any other appropriate name. They are recruited from men who have done some important work in their field of study. A doctor dissertation would not suffice; it must be a larger contribution, giving evidence of "constructive" scholarship. While engaged in their research, these men are rendering partial service of some kind for the university. They may be, for instance, of those who direct research courses in the university, which courses are sometimes given by men that have never done creative scholarly work themselves, and whose instruction naturally will lead to the perpetuation of that type of scholar that gathers facts rather than builds with them. They could teach in those large special undergraduate courses that to-day, according to the Harvard System, are given by the ablest scholars. These courses require that simplification and mastery that can come only from maturity and the constructive mind. They may give single courses, offered from time to time out of the experience of their research. They will not be "patches" in a system. These courses cannot but be infinitely more valuable than "made" courses. We have every reason to suppose that these individual scholars will attract students. They would speak as critics — this factor alone would justify their existence; our American world of to-day, in literature, art, science, life, is what it is, largely for want of true critics. The influence for good that a university could achieve through its critics in art and literature alone is incalculable. They may also be curators, or tutors, or serve in other various capacities where reputation and scholarship are of ac-

count. The tutorial system, in which I have great faith, now slowly making its way through the country, will be successful only if the tutors are men with critical minds. These "associates" are drawn from anywhere outside or inside the system, without regard to previous teaching. Their work alone counts, no matter by what road the individual arrived. In limiting itself to men reared and advanced in its own system, the university subsists too much on the ideas created within its own world, and does not get enough of the value of constructive minds in the greater world without. The assumption is that a man with a constructive mind is more likely to succeed as a lecturer and teacher than the man with a mind content with accumulating facts. Salaries could differ, and widely, according to the foundation of the individual associateship. The income would be derived from government support, from university support, from private corporations, and private individuals. Such a body of men would be of inestimable value to the university.

There is an increasing need of constructive scholarship, especially in the natural sciences; many investigators are outside the universities that should be inside. The agencies of independent research are increasing. There is, for instance, "The Institute of Economics," recently founded by the Carnegie Foundation exclusively for research purposes. This research cannot very well be done by universities as at present constituted, but it could be done by "research associates." Is not the need of investigation becoming more and more associated with the prosperity of our industry and agriculture, with our standard of living, and even, it may be, with our national security? And have our American scientists heretofore been distinguished for constructive scholarship? We have been great technicians and adepts in the development of the ideas of foreign scholars, but not so successful in the creation of new ideas; we have been chiefly interested in the immediate practical results, rather than in the discovery of fundamentals; and in pure science rather than in applied science the possibility for advance lies. Our national government has proposed an endowment for the establishment of research scholars in our universities. Here is a weighty financial support; but where are the scholars to come from? With a system of "research associates" the way would be easier. Science with its ever-increasing output has come to an *impasse*; it needs for its further advance a synthesis of the facts that block its way. This synthesis can come only from constructive philosophic minds; indeed philosophy and science are coming together.

Research associates would be university scholars rather than departmental scholars; they would have won their freedom by their scholarship; they would have proved themselves to be men with constructive minds; they would have abundant time for the best of scholarship; they could come before their students with thoroughly digested, constructive material; they would teach in courses for which they are by nature and scholarship fitted to teach; they would be research directors; they would add by their scholarship prestige to the university.

Have we not been too much inclined to regard scholarship as a by-product, or as a means of academic promotion? We have had students to be taught, and teachers ready to teach; and have looked upon scholarship as a means by which teachers may show their mettle, but not so much as a thing of value to life and to the whole educational system. We have constructed a vast body of courses to be taught of which many, as we shall find out in time, are not necessary. Have we not made a mistake in the order of things? We have begun with students to be taught and courses to be given, instead of with the personalities of constructive scholars, with their ideals of self-education, personality, intellectual culture, critical evaluation — leading our youths toward these ideals. This new outlook, once accepted, this new ideal placed before all to be achieved, as a worthy aim in life, constructive scholarship made the sun of the solar system of the university, all other things in higher education will fall in line.

It must not be supposed that the "association" proposed is intended to take the place of the present academic system: it is a complement of the system. The proposal fills a need which I am convinced does exist; it is a corrective agency; another reserve of teachers and scholars; another arm of the university in the discharge of its functions and duties.

THE MOUND-BUILDERS ¹

BY LEONARD BACON

I CHOOSE a valley of the Middle West
For the setting of my story. For the time
It starts as eighteen-ninety passes crest
And oak-trees yellow at a touch of rime,
And spell of Indian Summer unexpressed
Dies while the pumpkins ripen, and sublime
Visions of decay oppress the intellect,
Poor beauty with mortality infect.

Out of a pyre of fiery oak and maple
Rose Conway College's Neo-Gothic spires,
Red brick, of course, for red brick is the staple
The eighteen-ninety *mise-en-scène* requires.
The sun was setting, and purple more than papal
Bathed the brash turrets, while benignant fires
Glanced on green copper finials, or slept
On the blue slates where *ampelopsis* crept.

Young Doctor Prescott drank the ample air
Of the soft Autumn, and watched the webs of rose
Hung in the West. A tang was everywhere
Of gusts approaching whence the Chinook blows.
Frost underneath on rising moon would glare,
The lovely *enfant perdu* of the snows,
Beauty o'erthrowing beauty. With a sigh
He stood to watch the Western pageant die.

Voices cut through the soft dusk from the glen
Where to itself the little stream conversed,
Followed a drum-like thudding sound. And then
Up from the meadow a dark object burst,
And, like a planet swum into his ken,
In a great arc the flaming sky traversed,
Reached a vast height, and, plunging to the ground,
Gave forth anew the thudding drum-like sound.

¹ Read before The Society of Phi Beta Kappa of Harvard College, June 25, 1926.

"Well, that's enough!" a voice cried. There appeared
Two stalwart striplings heavy-built and tall.
One, golden-headed, with a ruddy beard,
Under his arm-pit hugged a Rugby-ball.
Professor Prescott eyed them as they neared,
And smiled a greeting. He could not recall
Their names, but knew them for ingenuous asses
Who made sad work of Horace in his classes.

The shorter of the twain was black-avized,
With a cleft chin and an imperious eye,
With something only semi-civilized
About his look, you could not quite say why.
As he gazed at him, Prescott was well apprised
That howso hard a classicist might try,
There was something in that brain's integument
No Latin verse would ever circumvent.

Sheepish the twain regarded their mild shepherd,
Although the dark-eyed elder of the two
Looked far less like a sheep than like a leopard,
With a queer contemptuous glance, as if he knew
And did not care how many spots were peppered
On his spiritual hide. Black flame shone through
His burning eye-balls. For all his youth, a grim
Immalleable hardness ruled in him.

But he said, "Good evening," pleasantly enough,
As Prescott struggled to recall his name,
And his blond companion threw a painful bluff
At nonchalance, while blushes went and came
Across his Nordic cheek. Though big and tough,
He was shyer than a school-girl just the same,
And knew that awe with which the Middle West
Once viewed Professors whatever they professed.

The dark-eyed, with a half glance at the blush
That lit his comrade's visage like a flame,
Explained to Prescott: "I am centre-rush.
Anderson's full-back. To-morrow there's a game

With Gambier College. — Yes, Sir, I'm Jack Lush.
I guess you think our Latin's pretty lame.
We know some football even if we are thick.
And Anderson at any rate can kick."

Relieved they walked away, while Prescott went
To see what first had drawn him to the spot,
Namely, a tract of woodland white-oak sprent,
Which real estate promoters called a lot —
A term he hated. Dreamily he spent
The Autumn twilight while white Venus shot
Her Western silver. His dreams were quiet, but
Hinged on a nice girl in Connecticut —

A girl so nice that she was coming West
When the green bud should sweeten the New Year,
And full of charm that cannot be expressed,
Except in dreams the secret heart holds dear.
And he was soon to feather her a nest
By that sweet glen where the gay stream ran clear.
He cherished visions it was good to rouse
Of a small cottage set in dogwood boughs.

No wonder then if Autumn afternoon
And diademed twilight found him wandering there,
Dreaming 'neath a soft planet in a swoon
Upon the couches of the amorous air.
Or if those football-players struck a tune
That jangled with his dream of elsewhere,
Still, he reflected, they were only boys
Whose natural rights were dirt and sweat and noise.

He even thought of his own college green
Where not ten seasons earlier even he
Himself had been an actor in a scene
In the same style. The tragi-comedy
Of sport he knew, and all that it must mean
To Anderson and Lush. And sympathy
For their young notions in his spirit came,
And he resolved to see to-morrow's game.

With the next dawn the Indian summer died.
The day came robed in dun and over-cast.
A killing frost was o'er the country-side.
A breeze from the North-West grew to a blast.
Snow-flurries hastened by with angry stride,
But here and there the wrapped enthusiast
Fought his way to a cow-field through the storm,
Stamping his feet in the effort to keep warm.

There over night had risen two white goals,
Lonely that towered out of the iron ground,
And breathing steam, perhaps two hundred souls
Stood patiently, or sadly wandered round.
Most of the watchers hunted out their holes
Ere the last hero of the day was downed.
Enthusiasm often loses hold
Upon the spirit if the feet are cold.

Still Prescott thought it was a gallant sight,
As the runner hit the tackler with a thud,
And splendid boys struggled on full of fight,
Or kissed the bosom of their Mother Mud.
And I am half inclined to think him right.
Football like war, for all the gold and blood
Wasted upon it, brings right into play
Virtues a man finds useful any day.

What pleased him best was the fair attitude
Of thoughtless valiance that breaks but will not bend,
Which makes Discobolus himself look crude
And posed — the linesman leaping to defend
The breach the adversary's wit has hewed,
The racing half-back sweeping round the end,
And the indescribable and panther grace
Of the last tackler waiting in his place.

I have forgotten how that game came out,
And whether it was tied or won and lost.
Nor do I care, though victory turned to rout.
How many times the various line was crossed

May interest statisticians without doubt,
But never me with ten degrees of frost.
One thing I know. Though the glass drew near zero,
Anderson in some way became a hero.

And Conway bore him shouting from the field,
As the game ended, and the blizzard urged
His lances on in earnest. And they pealed
The college-bell, and citizens emerged
On ice-bound sidewalks where the slush congealed,
Supposing that a conflagration surged,
Whence the tradition binding to this hour
That none may ring the bell in Conway Tower,

Except on Feast-days, or for fire or flood,
Sudden death or analogous disaster.
Prescott next morning ploughing through the mud
To chapel, met Lush with a sticking-plaster
Over his nose, and one eye dark with blood
Coagulate. The sheep observed his pastor,
And said: "Professor, you'll be glad to hear
We're going to play Gambier again next year."

With utter seriousness he fell explaining
Just how important this was in his view.
He talked of punts and dropkicks and of gaining
Innumerable yards by plunging through.
He had a thousand theories of training,
And bored Professor Prescott black and blue,
Who was naturally too courteous to suggest
That other subjects had their interest.

And Lush was very great upon one head.
Football would put old Conway on the map.
"We're a freshwater College," so he said,
"For which those Easterners don't give a rap.
We're going to show them that the West's not dead.
We've got our eyes already on a chap.
He's promised Anderson he's coming here.
My father's going to stake him for a year."

And right there Prescott felt a vague hostility
Kindling within him. It appeared a shame
That a gladiator's hideous agility
And prowess in what ought to be a game
Should win him what a young man of ability
Would give an eye for. He was about to frame
A tart opinion, when Lush's blackened eye
Lit, as he said: "There's Anderson. Good-bye."

The green bud sweetened the New Year at last.
His cottage rose up slowly, beam and strut.
And ere its whitest bract the dogwood cast
To winds of April, from Connecticut
The damsel came to whom he was joined fast
In holy bands. The garden-gate was shut
On Eve and Adam in a summer dream,
While in the meadow laughed the little stream.

September came, and many girls and boys.
(The West, you know, devised co-education.)
It seemed to Prescott that they made more noise
Than heretofore, and had less concentration
As to their tasks. But his domestic joys
Absorbed him, and a versified translation
Of Ovid. Yet he somehow grew aware
Of something — Was it football? — in the air.

Lush sought him the first morning with a giant,
Shambling and elephantine, at his heel,
Who cast a look half frightened, half defiant
At Prescott, and gripped his hand with grip of steel.
The upper-classman, easy and self-reliant,
While the huge boy to his toes made vague appeal
And alternated burning red and pallor,
Told Prescott that the mighty man of valor

Was in his Horace and his Vergil section,
As if with an intention to imply
Professor Prescott might by indirection
Conceive a compliment was paid thereby.

Vast was the creature, sallow of complexion.
Craggily gaunt, his stature reached the sky.
His vacuous eyes rotated in a head
That looked like Lincoln's, but their glance was dead,

And their dull motion was perturbed and slow
As a Nation article on a well lost cause,
Or the first night of any Yankee show,
Slow as an actress to ignore applause.
Crablike his glances wavered to and fro.
Mechanically he opened his huge jaws,
And closed them without utterance again,
While slow embarrassments besieged his brain.

Prescott observed him daily as he strove
With the complexities of Roman thought.
Agamemnon in the net the harlot wove
Was not more irremediably caught,
When the axe was lifted in the dreadful grove.
The oaf recited with a glance distraught,
And as devoid of sanity or hope
As a negro's when the lynchers knot the rope.

His name was Swett. He had no sense at all.
Yet Prescott hardly knew him when he saw
The elephantine creature bear the ball
Amid the battle. The semi-simian, raw
Look had departed, and imperial
The jackass ruled the whirlwind, and his paw
Crashed downward with its overwhelming weight,
Like Brennus' sword, the trembling scale of fate.

Gambier was humbled in the dust that year.
Terrible was the ruin wrought by Swett.
A cross between a tiger and a deer,
He was a tribulation and a threat.
Anderson's glory scarcely shone so clear,
And Lush's tactics which won many a bet
Were in the sequel tacitly ignored
By the plaudits of the enthusiastic horde.

Two thousand people by the sidelines milled
That afternoon, as the gold twilight mellowed.
High over all female falsettos trilled,
And all undrilled the male spectator bellowed,
When his favorite demi-god was maimed or killed.
In fact I own a clipping torn and yellowed,
Which indicates that Conway's peerless cheer
Was not invented till the ensuing year.

At any rate 'twas then they charged admission
For the first time, and the first grandstand rose.
But pardon me. Historic erudition
Is out of place in poetry or prose.
Gambier went home in horror and contrition
With broken heart, black eye, and bloody nose,
While Conway round the bonfire catfits threw
Intact of heart, but battered black and blue.

Nonetheless Prescott when a week had passed
Beheld that Telamonian Ajax Swett
Glaring upon the blackboard, all aghast,
Where the last questions of the term were set.
His slow brain faltered, for he was stuck fast,
And could envisage no device to get
Out of his intellectual Bog Serbonian.
Tears formed in his dull eyes, poor Telamonian.

Passed his brief glory, the sad paladin
Would be, in the language of the people, flunked.
The gridiron triumph might be his to win,
Not so the honors of the tongues defunct,
As he stumbled over every ad and in
Without an inkling of the mood subjunct-
Ive, and his so-called intellectuals cracked
Before conditions in accord with fact.

But a worse thing lay behind the sad foreboding
That Prescott on the giant's features saw.
He had not guessed what forces had been goading
The moron's spirit with a poisoned claw.

Half of Swett's screed was mere brain-rot corroding.
The other half was fair without a flaw,
Identical in its Ciceronian twist
With the paper of the prize class-classicist.

Followed a curious and inglorious scene,
When the egregious Ajax was confronted
With the papers and a Presbyterian dean,
Whose sense of humor had been sadly blunted.
The victim sobbed and gulped, and in between
Gazed on his persecutors with a hunted
Look. And his tone was tragic when he spake:
"I cribbed, I cribbed, but all for Conway's sake."

So Swett was lost to Conway. And there grew
A rumor that an enemy of youth
Presided over Latin, one who slew
His thousands, and ten thousands without ruth.
And the tradition in a year or two
Took on the very lineaments of truth,
For then a portent in a Gambier game
Befell that is remembered yet with shame.

In the first half Conway snowed Gambier under.
The stands were rhythmic with the crackling cheer,
As the red-shirted louts began to thunder
On toward the final victory of the year.
Till the half ended, hapless chance and blunder
Cost the half-hearted foemen bitter dear.
In fact there never was a nambier pambier
Performance by a football team from Gambier.

Nineteen to nothing at the intermission
The score stood. When the interval was ended
With Gambier's host a fearful apparition
Into the white-barred field of war descended.
Swett in the pink and prime of hard condition
Towered 'mid the foemen, terrible and splendid.
And the hearts of Conway's thousands 'gan to quake
As they beheld the hairy traitor take

The kick-off. Ninety yards he ran it back.
They could not hold him with a barbed-wire fence.
Disabled champions wallowed in his track.
There were many nearly fatal accidents.
Till the last gun fired, without stint or slack,
He wrought a slaughter that was so immense
That Conway's sons, though wounded to the core,
Can somehow never recollect that score.

Five dreadful years that supermoron played
The man for Gambier. I think it was because
They gave him credit for studying the trade
Of blacksmith, and perhaps relaxed the laws
To let him through his course, with passing grade.
So Conway men say in whose heart yet gnaws
The bitter recollection of the years
Of subjugation. Then the picture clears.

Prescott had not perceived it was a time
Of tragedy. In the cottage by the glen
He had been happy weaving into rhyme
Ovid's remarks on Gods and things and men.
And rambler-roses had contrived to climb
Over his door. And grace was with him then,
And that which lifts a man out of the mob,
Namely, the fact that he adored his job.

In a world of mighty men he moved twice-born.
They made more fair for him the existing day.
He never felt amid the alien corn
As if they were two thousand years away.
For him they emptied an abundant horn,
And to his spirit nobly said their say
In glittering prose, or verse like breakers rolling,
The very essence of the soul controlling:

Horace, Catullus, whose ecstatic phrase
Burns on for ever in a generous brain,
And Juvenal, whose line like lightning plays
Tined with a wrath that is not wholly sane,

Or he whom Dante did not dare to praise
And who the Italian's praises might disdain,
Had the noblest nature that was ever born
Known the sublime infirmity of scorn.

Or the classroom hushed, as he discoursed of Homer,
Seeing in Ithaca the great bow bend,
Or the narrow galley ride the wine-dark comber,
And Achilles mourning for his fated friend.
For learning was to him not a misnomer
For deadly drudgery without an end,
A dull interminable unseemly traffic,
The robbery of graveyards palæographic.

Yet it hurt him, as he strove with dolts like Swett,
When for terrible split seconds he divined
That there was brightness they could never get
On the great page, beauty that strikes men blind
To small things. From that beauty as from a threat
They fled, preferring the moleskins of their kind.
And nourishing a quite unreasoning doubt
That dangerous learning yet might find them out.

Oh strange dull human mind that dares not lift
Its glances to the firmament star-patterned,
That dodges grace and truth with clumsy shift,
Loving to batten where the swine had battened,
And hating movements is content to drift,
And whose obtuseness is yet further flattened
By contact with its neighbor's crudities.
If we *must* have brains, why have brains like these?

Prescott might give that up like you and me.
He even gave up being much annoyed
By the increasing imbecility
He saw in the undergraduate anthropoid,
Whose interest more and more had come to be
Centred in the autumnal ellipsoid
I wrench that accent for the sake of rhyme.
Just so their brains were wrenched at big game time.

Well, he should worry, in their phrase uncouth.
They would in time to come learn better things.
It is ungenerous to be hard on youth,
However hard youth be. Experience brings
Knowledge — perhaps — of beauty and of truth.
And if right learning could not lend them wings
To soar about the summits he adored,
It was much to him that he himself had soared.

So would he muse in evening's lucid calms
While through the shadows his wife's violin
Discovered inner melody of Brahms,
And music like a spirit hovered in
The twilight, scattering odorous musk and balms
For souls grown weary in that daily din,
Which, by a curious misappropriation
Of terms, goes by the name of education.

So would he muse, nor knew that those sad years
When Conway bore the burden and the heat
Were seminal time when various ideas
Occurred to Lush, by now "upon the Street"
In far New York where he bit off the ears
Of several men who tried to corner wheat.
For quite a month the inner cereal group
Were much disturbed by the newcomer's "coup."

At the next Commencement Lush was in his glory
As Conway's favored most successful son.
His classmates awestruck listened to the story
Of the appalling deeds that he had done.
It was no feeble and no transitory
Power that the young financial man had won,
As the white gymnasium rising by the side
Of the red brick old college testified.

That was symbolic. The white colonnade
Towered mid the maples spick and span and new,
And cast the library quite in the shade.
The chapel cheapened in the local view.

Lush in the choice of architect displayed
A good expensive taste, and gayly threw
A round half-million into the erection
Of a sublime Corinthian confection.

Nor was that all. The demi-god decreed
That Conway should no longer bow in shame
Before the cohorts Swett was wont to lead.
"You want," he said, "a coach that knows the game,
A hard-boiled egg of the true fighting breed."
And from a played-out carriage-factory came
One who had made no millions, but whom fate
Determined that sports-writers should call great —

Even Anderson predestined to prevail,
The blond colossus with the one-track brain,
Who had failed in business, but who could not fail
Where footballs bounced on the resounding plain.
Age could not wither him, nor custom stale
His infinite monotony. Disdain
Of highbrows did not bother him at all,
As he taught Conway how to bear the ball.

That was Swett's sixth and last year. I am told
That he was in the Gambier art-school then,
But what the casts that he contrived to mould,
Or what the savage tracings of his pen
I know not. Came a shuddering dawn and cold,
And in the fell cirque raged the mighty men.
In vain the Gambier stands to Swett appealed.
Four henchmen bore him senseless from the field,

While up and down thundered the vast machine
That had overthrown him in his pride of power,
Scoring at will, and pimpled youths obscene
Shrieked like black buzzards in the bull's last hour.
The slate was unmistakably wiped clean.
The cream of Gambier's happiness went sour,
And coaches aped at Harvard and at Yale
The play men called "Anderson's fairy-tale."

So they put Conway on the map at last,
And her reputation — and enrolment — grew.
The college put away the mildewed past.
Prescott saw the faculty was changing too.
Strange men who looked like clergymen declassed
Garbled preposterous subjects queer and new.
They talked of moral values, uplift, and
The undergraduates ate out of their hand.

They were great on crowd-psychology. He heard
Them rant against the outworn shibboleth
Of classic culture. Half way it occurred
To him that all their talk was like the breath
Of adolescent petulance absurd.
Could men like this talk beauty's self to death?
He shuddered as he heard the wonted roar,
For beauty has been talked to death before

By Ostrogoths and Vandals and Hindoos,
By Spencer, and by Stanley Hall and Lotze,
By Christians and Mahomedans and Jews
With educational theories hotsy-totsy,
And in particular by earnest views
Advanced by Herbart and by Pestalozzi,
Whose votaries, fired by fury pedagogic,
Break Priscian's head and disembowel logic.

He did not murmur. There were students still,
Though for the most part pale and washed-out things,
Who took his courses of their own free will,
And drank with him the Heliconian Springs,
Poor ugly girls all innocent of frill,
Whose intellects were generally in slings,
And invalid boys. As Swinburne says, "Apollo
Is a very, very bitter god to follow."

And at rare intervals, say a year or two,
Prescott would come on a superior mind.
And then his world would like a snake renew
Its glory, as bright youth began to find

The golden age again. It found it too.
He saw to that, though he was always kind
To his invalids, because he had learned how.
There was a trouble in his household now.

He scarce knew what. The sweet-strained violin
Discoursed the noble symphonies no more.
And various doctors striding out and in
Imparted to him portions of their lore.
His wife lay motionless and pinched and thin,
Seeming even lovelier than she was before,
And smiling in her sweet familiar fashion,
While something drained her forces like a passion.

It was relentless like those outer things,
Of which he had grown increasingly aware.
It stabbed at beauty with invisible strings.
It made a darkness in the noonday air.
Sleepless at night the overshadowing wings
Beat, and a dolorous presence seemed to stare
Out of the infinite at him. The doctors shrewd
Pooh-poohed his ignorant solicitude,

And talked a lot of diet and X-rays
And the glorious gains of science. They made tests
Innumerable and infinite delays.
There were consultations and professional jests.
And afterwards they went upon their ways,
Having, of course, their other interests,
Leaving Prescott agonized in the old groove
With Mrs. Prescott who did not improve.

Spring after spring brought the white dogwood flower.
The summer moonlight whitened the fair glen;
The scarlet autumn gloried in its hour,
And winter's winding-sheet was spread again.
Prescott abode a pawn within the power
Of obscure terror. The merry world of men
Was very far away from his reality
Where love was touching fingers with mortality.

Yet there was peace there and the sentiment
Of the imperishable. The grove of oak,
Opposite his window where the sweet stream went,
A solemn and eternal language spoke.
She lived. His moments gave him that content.
And when the glory of the red dawn broke
She smiled with him to see the scarlet fires
Behind the leafed trees or bare ruined choirs.

But in his trouble I forget my theme
And Lush, who was by this time a trustee
Of Conway, and whose brain conceived a scheme
Appealing to his idiosyncrasy.
He was the sort to realize a dream.
Quiet was a weird that Lush could never dree.
His mind made up was nickel and vanadium.
So Conway simply had to have that Stadium.

For men were building the whole country o'er
Huge structures whence to view the fighting grounds
Where the elevens battle to a score —
Things that one day, when time has passed our bounds
And all our trust and travail are no more,
Will puzzle archæologists, as Mounds
Perplex those gentry now where they exhume
Rose-pearls from a forgotten chieftain's tomb.

Almost I can foresee what they'll indite,
Their theories of the uses of those vast
Amphitheatrical ruins from the night
Of History. What guesses they will cast
Back at us, speculating on the rite
We celebrated in the abysmal past,
Inferring doubtless we were a cultured crew
Who built for all time better than we knew,

And worshipped sky-gods pointing the long axis
Of each ellipse straight to the Northern Star.
They'll date us from the altered parallaxes
Of the Heavens in that epoch dim and far.

Our lives, our deaths, our loves, our income-taxes,
They will evoke like Genii from the jar.
And they will link the builders of the stadium
With the culture epoch they'll call palæo-radium,

While the very dust that shall o'ercome them drifts
Invincible over the concrete tiers,
And from the gap-toothed cracks the dogwood lifts
White boughs again in the girlhood of the years,
Or violets slip into their spring-shifts,
And the woodchuck in the thicket cocks his ears
Where once our scene played, being a cautious beast.
But I'm off my subject — ten thousand years at least.

Jack Lush begat it in the Alumni paper.
There were discussions full of verve and heat.
The undergraduate press began to vapor
As the undergraduate heart began to beat.
And every real estate man cut a caper
And picked a site upon his favorite street.
In the vast enthusiasm several factors
Entered — Portland cement men and contractors,

Who always had loved Conway from the heart.
The faculty, as usual behind
The spirit of the age, took little part
At first. But a professor of the kind
I erewhile mentioned, with consummate art,
The anachronistic dryasdusts aligned,
Who marched in the procession rub-a-dub,
With all the fervor of a Rotary club.

Those were great days for Conway. Yet men speak
With awe of the tremendous drive Lush drave,
Tears in their voices, a flush upon the cheek,
Telling how the local undertakers gave
Ten thousand bucks, and for a dreadful week
The barbers charged two dollars for a shave,
Reserving for themselves two bits to free 'em,
While the rest went to build the Coliseum.

In justice to Jack Lush, it should be stated
He gave an actual million to the cause,
And time, of course, which can't be estimated,
And perhaps took his payment in applause.
But his gift as the press says was predicated
On inconvenient economic laws.
And Conway had to raise — Oh lor! Oh lor! —
Unpauperized another million more.

Anyhow they raised it, and a hundred fights
Started at once. The local papers raged
Over the pros and cons of various sites,
Whose charms they urged with fury unassuaged.
On every side was talk of wrongs and rights.
And while the highest war the champions waged,
Jack Lush had bought without their will or knowledge
The perfect site, and given it to the college.

Prescott first heard of that munificence
One twilight, as the soft dark shadows fell,
And the evening-paper flew across the fence
That ran between his garden and the dell,
Where the stream babbled in sweet somnolence,
While the bees hummed in the roses he loved well.
Across the page the staring headlines spread.
Only half comprehendingly he read

The text that flanked the enormous half-tone cut
Of a structure, whose design was founded on
The vast curve of a giant cocoanut,
With features borrowed from the Parthenon
And later Renaissance suggestions — but
I won't go on with the comparison.
The thing that brought excitement to the height
Was the determination of the site,

Which, to be brief, was that same pleasant glen
Where hope and youth had been and were no more,
Where he took refuge from the world of men.
From his hand the paper fluttered to the floor.

That concrete horror swam into his ken.
Jack Lush! He thought how twenty years before
He had met Anderson and Lush returning
In the autumn twilight 'neath a red sky burning.

And now — now — now — to violate the place,
Where if grief were, at least a dove-like peace
Had ever brooded. Blood rushed to his face.
On his mild forehead deepened a black crease.
That horrible hulk of concrete without grace,
That ghastly Gothic travesty on Greece!
He glared at the white architectural sketch,
Which would have made Carrère and Hastings retch.

And this would tramp his oak and dogwood down,
Pashing their life out with a brute's intents.
And he was helpless. He might rage and frown.
Would that chastise this shameful insolence?
That dolts might gambol to amuse the clown,
The beauty that had been his one defence
Must be stamped out, obliterated, raped
By the multitudinous, questionably shaped

Leviathan, polyp-minded, million-handed,
Ape-curious, heartless, careless, tasteless, aimless,
That wanted sport, and got what it commanded,
A vulgar Rome, inglorious, and nameless.
Oh for a Juvenal, ferocious, candid,
To pillory this crowd that laid its shameless
Tentacular fingers upon exquisite things.
Suddenly his hysteria took wings

And fled. It was, and it would have to be
Just as he was himself. So it was fated.
He carried to his wife her toast and tea,
And, while she supped, inly he cogitated
The consolations of philosophy
Against that ravaging vision unabated.
That night he dreamed that the Chimeras fell
From the Gorgons won the championship of Hell,

And were to play the Ghouls, West against East.
The gridiron was a lake of flaming ore.
The referee was the ten-headed beast,
The umpire the prodigious minotaur.
And the chimeric captain had released
His views on trying to keep down the score.
He thought the field was hardly fast enough
For the three-headed crowd to do their stuff.

Came the surveyors. Fell the dogwood-bough
With all its blanched petals 'neath the axe.
The new-leafed oak dropped headlong anyhow.
The caterpillar-truck's tremendous tracks
Obliterated age-old leaf-mould now.
The very stream its prattle must relax,
Silent and stifled in the darkling gripe
Of a sable subterranean sewer-pipe.

Steam-shovels hawked and snorted like asthmatic
Behemoths suffering from mal de mer.
At night they cast infernal shades erratic
Under the blue-barbed arc-light's hellish glare.
And foremen bellowed curses autocratic,
And dynamite exploded everywhere,
Till carpenters arrived in clattering swarms,
Hammering like Maxims on the concrete forms.

Beauty and privacy and evening quiet
Vanished for ever 'neath the huge white ramp,
Whose bleak forerunners were mechanic riot
And the crash and roar of an artillery-camp.
And the doctor, cocking a perturbed eye at
The white-robed nurse with the chart beside the lamp,
Said bitterly to Prescott: "All this row
Isn't helping her. But we can't move her now."

Still she survived. The infernal racket ended
In its due course, and a new siege began.
There was a dedication-function splendid,
And a crowd, which in the memory of man

Was not exceeded, at the cirque attended.
When the show was o'er, with one accord they ran
Through Prescott's little garden, trampling down
His flowers in their headlong rush to town.

Jack Lush beheld the pansies' immolation,
As from the stadium's vomiting gates he passed,
And it gave him a dissatisfied sensation,
He hardly knew of what. The popular blast
Blew by, and left its trail of desolation.
As Lush walked by, a backward look he cast.
He wrote next day to Prescott that no doubt
The college would be glad to buy him out

For solid shekels. And he himself would see
That trespasses should not occur again.
He was as good too as his guarantee.
Carpenters came and Prescott's small domain
Was girded with much barbed-wire tracery,
And furnished with a pad-lock and a chain.
And at the games policemen badged with brass
Kept yet more brazen hoodlums off the grass.

Yet Prescott was not satisfied. An end
Somehow he knew was coming. And he saw
How all things in that house began to tend
On to mortality — a descending awe.
The hard-boiled doctor gently as a friend
Addressed him. Prescott knew that not a straw
Of hope remained — but parting of the breath,
And in that house the privacy of death.

Three days that last fight lasted. On the third
The din of factory whistles blared at noon.
Far off on the November air he heard
Brass-bands that crashed out Conway's football tune.
Nearer they drew, and shouting vast and blurred
As of Riffians in Mountains of the Moon
Rose in a tumult and a yell confused.
America was going to be amused.

The crowd poured on. The doctor wrangled through
The close-locked ranks in his sputtering machine,
While the cops yelled athwart the hullabaloo.
He brought another measure of morphine,
Which helps us from the old sleep to the new
Whose meaning we divine not, if it mean
Or mean not. He filled the needle, while a vast
Silence possessed the adjacent mobs at last,

Followed by a yell as if of Hell broke loose
As the doctor pressed the needle's piston down.
Prescott scarcely heard. His senses seemed obtuse.
The doctor cleansed the needle, with a frown.
The white nurse bit her lip. And like the deuce
Sounds like to air-raids in a populous town
Broke out once more with a catastrophic smash,
And the brass-bands clamored with a jazz-bang crash.

The mask-like face was flickerless. The room
Took on by turns appropriate quiet, or
Vibrated to the shattering siss-boom
Of Gambier and Conway's mimic war.
Bride-like his wife lay waiting for the groom,
And Prescott studied scratches on the floor
And fly-specks on the ceiling, Heaven and Hell
Behind them, while upswelled or sank the yell.

The minutes dragged their length away like slugs,
Leaving still trace of agony behind.
A bar of sunshine crawled across the rugs,
Where it had crept athwart a broken blind.
The table set with bright prismatic drugs
Gleamed brilliantly while Prescott sought to find
Lost consolations. In vain his bleak mind tossed
In that dim sea. They were consolations lost.

The shouts were growing as the ending came,
Mingled with song that choked the hateful sky.
Where once his oak-trees burgeoned, scarlet flame
Irradiated evening. Feet stormed by,

And Gambier shouted, issuing from the game,
Shouldering victorious champions on high,
Cheer after cheer, louder and louder yet
Chanting the name invincible of Swett.

Poor Prescott caught one devastating glimpse,
As the infuriate doctor drew the shade,
Of a battalion of infernal imps
Marching along as if upon parade.
They bore a dozen adolescent simps
And one vast form, stoop-shouldered and decayed,
Swett, worthy father of a hopeless son
Who had received the forward pass which won.

The wild roar did not slacken. Yet very still
The chamber grew, besieged by hateful noise.
They knew the invisible groom had had his will;
The dust to which all golden girls and boys
And chimney-sweepers come, for good or ill,
Lay without throb and done with all employs.
The doctor rose erect, pulled down his waistcoat,
And said: "I did my best; I'm sorry, Prescott."

They led him like an infant from the room.
The white nurse put some whiskey in the tea
She brought him, as November's early gloom
Sank over all the landscape silently.
Till the full moon came issuing from the womb
Of darkness, like that brilliant agony
Rising within his spirit to effuse
All nature with intolerable hues.

He stepped outdoors. Gigantic, argentine,
And death-like glimmered the portentous wall,
A nightmare barrier, inimical, obscene,
'Neath which it was his destiny to crawl
Defeated, where his hope and trust had been,
Comfortless, desolate, degraded, small,
Broken, and impotent to resurrect
Poor beauty with mortality infect.

AT THE CONSULATE

By SAMUEL M. SCOTT '86

THE American Consul, wherever you find him, is a very busy man. In the eyes of the State Department he is merely a diplomatic agent duly appointed to facilitate trade, and to see that his country is properly respected as far as his commission runs. To the majority of his co-nationals he is an ever-present help in time of need, without very much reference to the nature of the need or how it arose; a resourceful embodiment of Baedeker, Bradshaw and the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. "Better ask the Consul" is a very useful shift when bores come fact-gathering. Ladies, whose dressmakers have failed to realize their expectations, expect him to release them from the iniquitous obligation of paying for the loathsome thing. Gentlemen, recently freed from the paternal restraints of Prohibition, are often surprised to find that any infringement of the injunction, "be not *drunk* with wine, *wherein* is excess," is likely to lead to trouble in countries where men have learned to use without abuse the comforting gifts of God. Indeed there are many who see an international grievance in a commonplace row with a cabman who has lost his sense of values through the erratic fluctuations of exchange.

Thus, in one way or another, it frequently happens that those of us who have more legitimate though no less urgent reasons for soliciting his services, are obliged to wait our turn. So it happened the other day. The morning was hot and the low-ceiled room seemed breathless. Like most idle men I am impatient of delay. From the raffle of literature encumbering the long table, I picked up an old number of the *Geographical Magazine*. Its pictures may generally be counted upon to engage the attention without unduly fatiguing the higher faculties. The first article recounted an exploration of the Amazon by hydroplane. As I once knew the upper waters of that mighty river I was naturally interested. The photographs looked very much like profile maps, but one of them was startling. In a clearing of the impenetrable forest, two or three hundred yards from the main stream, and close to the banks of an innocent-looking creek, was a tiny Indian village absolutely secluded from the world. Once the canoes had entered the little tributary there was nothing to show that man existed within a thousand miles. This careful isolation may have been protective because the tribes of the region were warlike; it may have been the deliberate expression of misanthropic

disillusionment. Whatever its motive, it was an unmistakable hint that the inhabitants had no wish to be disturbed. It was an Amazonian equivalent of the sported oak. But explorers are notoriously pushing. The machine circled about the snugger until the inhabitants, realizing they were discovered, took to their canoes and joined the party on the river. They were daubed with ochre and wore great splinters in their ears. Although they carried their primitive weapons, they showed themselves to be peaceably disposed and in the end even allowed themselves to be photographed and otherwise treated with condescending familiarity. All in the name of Science. But what good did it all do? I ask you. "It opened up new horizons, it was the beginning of civilization for these unfortunate beings!" you will answer. I doubt it. Obviously these people wanted to be let alone. They were as contented as man ever can be. Their outlook was narrow, perhaps, but you may be sure they had their amusements and were well provided with topics of conversation. As a rule — with phenomenal exceptions such as Coleridge, Macaulay and Senator Borah — those who know the least talk the most. Their fashions were determined by their own resources and not by the resources of other people. The installation of a radio set or a gramophone may add to their diversions, a few new dance steps may afford them a transient joy, but life will never be the same again in that little village. If the visit of the strangers could remain an episode, it might, in time, give rise to a theophanistic tradition. But this is impossible; these little people are now known to the great magazine-absorbing world, and every touring aeronaut will consider it his congenial duty to drop in upon them. Not to have seen them will be a sign of social obsolescence. If they survive at all, it will be to rue the day. Science has only succeeded in upsetting one of the few remaining instances of the perfect adaptation of man to his environment. Science forsooth! it is amazingly like impertinent and pestiferous curiosity.

I have no fault to find with the young explorers personally, for are they not conscientiously conforming to the spirit of their age, — our age — in which everybody must know everything about everybody in order to be up in arms against everything that everybody else is doing, — all for the sake of universal uplift? Is not this the spirit which actuates the Prohibitionists, the Fundamentalists, and those virgin martyrs of Progress, the one time suffragettes, who now find scope for their sophisticated zeal in promulgating the

principles of sex-hygiene and child-culture wherever they cannot actually impose them upon their more casual and prolific sisters; as if no one had ever been born, reared, and educated in the world before? Recently while glancing over one of those so-called newspapers published on the Continent for the benefit of exiled and languageless Americans I was arrested by a Madonna-like group labeled "Miss So and So and her baby." Memories of the desperate adventure of Mary Wollstonecraft crossed my mind, and I feared I was again in the presence of the time-old tragedy. I was mistaken. Miss So and So was traveling quite properly with her husband, only, being a young lady of advanced views and ineluctable individuality she had elected to retain her maiden rank and name. If at first sight such an arrangement should seem to be slightly humiliating to the husband, it is not without its compensations, since it may, on some promising occasion, enable him to forget that he is married. Strange as well as sweet are the uses of publicity.

And strange are its abuses as well. Who are the myriad nonentities who complacently display their various dentitions to us in the Sunday Supplements under every conceivable circumstance of modern civilization? The Discobolus in bronze, Atalanta speeding round a Greek vase, or the triumphal statue of the winner of an Olympic chariot race are really worth looking at; but who cares a button to see the tousled boy who batted a home run, the leggy damsel who won a swimming match, or the smirking breeder of a prize kitten, — to say nothing of Eminent Statesmen in their self-conscious moments of bucolic relaxation? "It shows a good healthy social spirit and is harmless enough" you will say. I cannot agree, for to my mind it has abolished the privilege of privacy in modern life, and worse still, perhaps, it has awakened the desire to do something conspicuous which is the very mother of meddling.

After America had left the League of Nations on the doorstep of a distracted Europe, common decency might have prompted her to refrain from drawing attention to its origin, and certainly from interfering with its upbringing. On the contrary, everybody is as fidgety and as full of suggestions as a maiden aunt. Senators, for whom all voteless foreigners come under the generic name of Dago (or whatever the latest slang may be), do not hesitate to question the motives and the good faith of European statesmen who have been for many years the honored and trusted leaders of their nation. Clergymen vociferously urge the League to base itself upon Christian principles (usually

of the nonconformist type) as if all the nations were of one faith, and a halcyon calm were the normal condition of the religious atmosphere. Modern Mrs. Jellybys and such-like conscript matrons send over endless delegations with new thoughts of dubious practicability. Even University potentates of all ranks must lend a hand — though not always a helping one. America is, I think, the only country in which college professors presume upon the generous fiction of their prescriptive omniscience; their confrères elsewhere, probably because of their humanistic training, stick more closely to their lasts.

However, the field of politics is a waste of nettles, thorns and thistles; let us return to our explorers. There is a vast difference between a healthy thirst for knowledge and a feverish craving to be “in the know.” Sad to say, as rapidly as the public mind loses the power to distinguish between true Science and newspaper sensationalism, the weaker members of the scientific body succumb to the craze for notoriety and “broach what they have newly brewed” before it is fit for consumption. Consequently we find ourselves in a perpetual state of tantalizing uncertainty. One week, our rest is marred by fantastic predictions of cosmic catastrophe, the next, our hopes are raised by flimsy promises of a Saturnian future. Our natural appetites are destroyed because our favorite viands and beverages are poison, and our diet is restricted to hygienic messes of nauseating insipidity, while our vapid goblets chill and depress. The alembic of the alchemist never distilled more deadly vapours than those exhaled by the opulent cigar, the meditative pipe, and the ever companionable cigarette. We are dosed with panaceas that change their names and retain their characters as frequently as a popular divorcée, or we are left to die untended because of the mystical virtues of some Higher Thought. Sex, the once pleasing mystery, has become a harrowing problem. In short, there isn’t a trace of gilding left upon the gingerbread of life, and the ginger itself is taboo. Little harm would be done, perhaps, if the philosophic-minded were permitted to laugh at or ignore these zealous extravagances of genius, but under the all-pervading sway of Democracy, this can never be. These self-styled benefactors always attract a very lively following and by one of the unexpected paradoxes of universal suffrage, a fadridden, evangelizing minority can generally impose its aberrations and chimeras upon the more normal but less determined members of the community. In the bad old days of persecution and tyranny, men were saved from despair by the consoling thought that at least they could call their souls their own; nowadays,

however, psychoanalysis, officially applied, threatens to deprive us of even that poor, fond, fallacious comfort.

In spite of these and other little drawbacks the thirst for knowledge remains unquenchable, and we owe much to Science. Even so, there must be a decent limit to its activities, some respect for propriety in its undertakings. When Dr. Gann and his associates defy the *garrapatas* and blood-sucking bats of the Yucatanean jungles in order to prove that the ancient Mayas literally "knew what's o'clock," as the old cant goes, they have my sympathy, admiration and gratitude. Tomb-searching is another matter, and I speak feelingly, for I too have sinned in this respect. I remember well the day on which I discovered the field where subsequent excavations yielded spoil of exceptional interest in view of our then imperfect knowledge of Peru. As I was riding, towards evening, along the foot of the cliffs of a vast *quebrada*, I noticed a tuft of rag fluttering conspicuously on the otherwise unbroken surface of the still shimmering sand. Something in its texture aroused my curiosity and I told my *peon* to pick it up. Carefully scraping with his hands, he unearthed a small bundle in which we found the skeleton of a young child, a string of corals and a little wooden toy. The quality of the fabric and the nature of the trinkets were unmistakable; I had lighted upon an aboriginal burial ground. "It's a Christian," cried the boy in horror. "No, no," I replied reassuringly, "it's only a pagan." I knew that in his vocabulary "Christian" was the only word for human being — nothing else counted. Since then, however, I have often thought the boy's instinct was the true one. When we disturb the dead do we not detract something from the dignity, the sanctity of life, for which a slight addition to our knowledge of the past is paltry compensation? Perhaps I am thinking of Tutankhamen. One need not be a neurotic sentimentalist to feel repugnance at the sight of squabbling correspondents and kodaking trippers gathered like vultures about those pitiful relics of past greatness, those eloquent emblems of mortal futility. It is the callousness, the indecorum of the proceeding rather than the work itself which provoke resentment and disgust. We can bear without a qualm the anatomies and dissections of the medical schools because we have learned that these things are necessary, — they are done in private and we hope with reverence; if they were done in the public streets or made a matter of commercial exploitation we might be less unperturbed.

There is as much natural feeling as there is doggerel in Shake-

speare's curse upon those who would move his bones. Although the braggart and blasphemous old Dr. Mounsey directed that his body should not be insulted with any funeral ceremony but should undergo dissection, after which "the remainder of my carcase may be put in a hole, or crammed into a box with holes and thrown into the Thames," he probably expressed his truer sentiment in the last lines of the epitaph with which he scandalized his more serious-minded contemporaries:

What the next world may be never troubled my pate,
And be what it may, I beseech you, O fate,
When the bodies of millions rise up in a riot,
To let the old carcase of Mounsey be quiet.

Death has ever been a hallowed mystery. Even to-day, in cynical, sceptical Europe, men remove their hats when a funeral passes, heedless of what the creature may have been who has now become one of the shadowy host of the departed; by honoring *it* they feel they honor humanity. In whatever measure scepticism and indifference may dull the sense, we can never really conceive of ourselves as dead — nonexistent, annihilated; and, as the body is the outward and only symbol of our identity, we somehow expect it to receive, when we have left it, the same respect we claim for it when living.

Man has always had this conviction of something imperishable in his nature, and about this immortal element his fancy has freely played. Whether he dreamed of the abundance of the Happy Hunting Grounds, the revels of Valhalla, the voluptuous delights of Paradise, the conscious peace of Nirvana, or the golden streets of the New Jerusalem, he always pictured them in a region remote from the sordidness and turmoil of the world, where, if he had withheld himself from the unpardonable sin and been faithful to his gods, he — a grander and a nobler being — would repose forever in etherealized content. It may be an idle dream, a haunting memory, an inspired hope; we can never know until the time comes, — if we know then; and surely the time is short enough for the exercise of a little patience. But no, — "the yellow meads of asphodel and amaranthine bowers" must be invaded. I protest, not because I believe for a moment that Spiritualism can accomplish its purpose, but because I see in the movement another manifestation of that vulgar, prying, meddlesome spirit which holds nothing sacred and, taking this particular guise, would drag the happy dead themselves from Heaven to gratify a fatuous and irrepressible curiosity. The Spiritualists defend their impious

temerity on the plea that it gives them positive assurance of a future existence. The evidence seems irrelevant and unworthy. As an instance, — we are solemnly informed that a bereaved father was greatly consoled to learn from his departed son that the celestial cigars are distinctly smokable. So far, I understand, no complaint has been made of the nectar and ambrosia. We may assume that silence is tantamount to approval.

“The Consul will see you now, sir,” said the polite attendant, breaking in upon my meditations. Whither they would have led me I cannot say; but I feel sure that, eventually, they must have voiced the universal, if still inarticulate, cry: In Heaven’s name, let us alone!

OF THE ELEVENTH COMMANDMENT

By ROBERT WITHINGTON, '06

— Beware of making your moral staple consist of the negative virtues. It is good to abstain, and teach others to abstain, from all that is sinful or hurtful. But making a business of it leads to emaciation of character, unless one feeds largely also on the more nutritious diet of active sympathetic benevolence.

— I don’t believe one word of what you are saying, — spoke up the angular female in black bombazine.

I am sorry you disbelieve it, Madam, — I said, and added softly to my next neighbour, — but you prove it.

The young fellow sitting near me winked; and the divinity-student said, in an undertone, — *Optime dictum*.

The Autocrat of the Breakfast-Table, xi. (1858.)

THE Jews of old were given Ten Commandments, which contain ten “thou shalt nots” — and the temper of their moral leaders, if not of the God they worshiped, is mirrored in the Decalogue. But in Mr. Zimmern’s “The Politics of Martha and of Mary,” the Jews are not included among the “two peoples” who “in the roll of history have shown conspicuous aptitude for government.” These are, it appears, the Roman and the English. “Other nations,” continues Mr. Zimmern, “some of whom it would be invidious to mention, have been strikingly successful in what may be called pseudo-government: that is, in employing political means for other than political purposes, in using ‘the public thing’ [*res publica*] for private and personal ends.”

From the way some of the Prohibitionists talk, one might consider that they regard the Eighteenth Amendment, and its offshoot, the Volstead Act, as “private and personal” matters. They seem to make

a religion of them — and surely religion is the most “private and personal” matter there is. The end they had in view they have achieved — with the Anti-Saloon League looking down on Congress in a peculiarly “private and personal” way as the legislators vote money out of the public coffers to enforce the prohibition the League has brought about; money which, it must be admitted, does not have to be spent in communities which uphold the Amendment and its attendant Act. They have coined the opprobrious word “scofflaw” for the patron of the bootleggers — who are, perhaps, their most ardent allies in the support of the present order — forgetting the words penned by that very American writer, the genial Professor at the Breakfast Table:

Besides, to think of trying to water-proof the American mind against the questions that Heaven rains down upon it shows a misapprehension of our new conditions. If to question everything be unlawful and dangerous, we had better undeclare our independence at once; for what the Declaration means is the right to question everything, even the truth of its own fundamental proposition.

The old-world order of things is an arrangement of locks and canals, where everything depends on keeping the gates shut, and so holding the upper waters at their level; but the system under which the young republican American is born trusts the whole unimpeded tide of life to the great elemental influences, as the vast rivers of the continent settle their own level in obedience to the laws that govern the planet and the spheres that surround it.

Was Holmes an optimist, or did this system hold in 1859? Since that date a new set of leaders has arisen, who do not trust the “great elemental influences,” and who have passed laws in opposition to those which govern the planet. They have formulated an Eleventh Commandment, which is more important in their eyes than the other Ten put together. It would have been easier to have voted the Dawn of the Millennium at once.

The question may have arisen in certain minds whether these “moral leaders” are fitted for their position. The roots of the “temperance” movement — wrongly so called, for teetotalism is not, by any definition, temperate — are doubtless in the soil of morality; and we may assume that the moral aspect is surely the most prominent in the view of many of its supporters. That it has economic aspects as well, no one will dispute; and such support as the movement obtains from employers of labor, who seek to gain the efficiency of their workmen in exchange for the encouragement they give the Volstead Act, and such aid as the Amendment receives from bootleggers who prefer

excitement and the profits which accrue from risk to paying revenue taxes, are surely economic. Nor do the moralists overlook such arguments as may be found in increased health, depleted jails, diminished poverty, and swelling bank-accounts, and the other economic benefits which are such a help to practical morality. That fat bank-accounts help to increase the traffic on our roads, and the danger to life and limb in consequence, is quite beside the point.¹ With our organizations for the support of muddled thinking — high priests of the American deity whose name is Public Opinion — practical morality was soon identified with its abstract brother, and we were off on the march of progress led by the Anti-Saloon League.

What stragglers there were, were soon whipped into line — or silence — by the false analogies of the muddled thinkers. Had a passing Gulliver heard a small voice murmur something about “liberty” as the procession crossed the path of that other big parade, bearing on its banners the device, “No beer, no work,” which it threw into confusion, he would have been deafened by the reply: “There never has been ‘liberty’! You cannot with impunity shoot a pistol in Union Square, and when you drive a car, you must keep to the right.” No one pointed out that the logical conclusion of such a premise was that since, with all this keeping to the right, accidents do sometimes happen, the only way to abolish them effectively is to prohibit motors; and that endangering life with pistol shots is hardly the same thing as taking a drink. The self-appointed moral guides — whose sincerity no one questions — know so little about the matter in hand, that, lumping beverages brewed, fermented, and distilled under the generic name of “rum,” they liken them to morphine and cocaine, and the feeble whisper which Gulliver might have heard, was stilled.

Then Congress, in its infinite wisdom, decided that physicians could not prescribe more than a limited amount of “intoxicants” as medicine, and that, once this amount had been used up, no more could be given within the week or the month, no matter what the emergency. This resulted in Congress — or Volstead — administering brandy and whiskey with a meticulous care hardly paralleled in the case of cocaine or morphine — for physicians are still, we think, trusted to administer these drugs where they are needed. Though the Amendment does

¹ Professor Farnam, who contends (in the *Yale Review* for April, 1926) that the increase of motor vehicles is one great reason for Prohibition, overlooks the fact that in England — where the motor traffic is heavy — Prohibition is not considered necessary; the English advocates of Prohibition are not, I think, concerned with the poor as pedestrians. They regard them rather as specimens for the sociologist's laboratory.

not prohibit the use of "intoxicants" save as beverages, Congress seems to have feared the venal doctor so much that it took upon itself the right of prescribing for the sick. We await the amendment prohibiting the other drugs.

The confiscation of distillers' stocks and the ruin of brewers' trades, without recompense, is as much a moral as an economic matter. We admit (without doing anything about it) that the ruin of the South by the failure to give recompense for liberated slaves was both a moral and an economic sin; when France and Switzerland forbade the manufacture of absinthe, they gave the manufacturers fair warning, besides paying indemnities. What merchant can be sure that his trade — legal to-day — will not be declared illegal to-morrow, and his stock confiscated? Not the tobacconist, surely. And if the League for the Suppression of Cabarets should ever grow strong enough to persuade our fanatics (in and out of Congress) that the health-giving qualities of sleep are so great that every one should go to bed at eight o'clock, it will have a precedent to go upon. That it is physically possible to send a large city, if not to bed, at least off the streets at half-past seven o'clock in the evening for the rest of the night, the Germans demonstrated at Brussels during the Occupation.

Our homes are no longer our castles; our cars can be confiscated if it turns out that the stranger to whom we have given a lift has a pocket-flask with him — ignorant as we might be of his possession. What we have been used to regarding as the fundamentals of our liberties have gone. The fanatics reach even across national boundaries: ships, once regarded as the territory of the nation whose flags they fly, are looked upon by the Prohibitionist as such no longer — unless they are American ships; the three-mile limit of jurisdiction has been done away with, and if we subject foreign vessels to indignities we would not stand from a foreign country, we require our ships in distant ports to maintain the aridity of Topeka. The Eleventh Commandment must be supported at all costs! "Thou shalt not drink," not "to excess," mark ye, but "anything save 'soft' drinks, and preferably water." And in the fulness of time a Twelfth will undoubtedly be added, like unto it, "Thou shalt not smoke"; and on these two commandments shall hang all the law and order of the United States.

In certain sections of the country, the police are rewarded for the convictions they can secure of those breaking the Volstead Act. All the other crimes are disregarded; so keen are the guardians of the peace to pocket the rewards that they have no eyes for other (and, in

our old-fashioned view) worse criminals. Our new moral leaders urge neighbor to spy upon neighbor, guest to denounce host, friend to betray friend. They condone lying, trickery, and deceit on the part of those entrusted with the task of enforcing the Act, and call those who patronize bootleggers "traitors to their country." They would have us all become as Noah Claypole at the end of his career. All this in the cause of economic welfare, one may suppose; it cannot be for moral gain. Our moralists have subjected the country to a rule as despotic as that of any Church meddling with politics could possibly be, and they brook no difference of opinion.¹

"The Muggletonian sect," says Holmes again —

The Muggletonian sect have a very odd way of dealing with people. If I, the Professor, will only give in to the Muggletonian doctrine, there shall be no question through all that persuasion that I am competent to judge of that doctrine; nay, I shall be quoted as evidence of its truth, while I live, and cited, after I am dead, as testimony on its behalf; but if I utter any ever so slight Anti-Muggletonian sentiment, then I become *incompetent to form any opinion on the matter*. . . . Now I hold that he whose testimony would be accepted in behalf of the Muggletonian doctrine has a right to be heard against it.

Are not our moral leaders — like Holmes's divinity-student — perhaps a little Muggletonian? Ask those clerical gentlemen who have recently dared to air a doubt concerning the moral efficacy of Prohibition.

The fact, perhaps, is, that the country is too large to have a common point of view. If Kansas will be dry, must New York and New Orleans and San Francisco join her? Are Rhode Island and New Jersey to be annexed to Arid-zona, willy-nilly? But here we tread the borderland of the moral issue, and must turn back — remarking, as we do so, that Massachusetts has long felt that "local option" — where each community makes the sumptuary laws that codify its ideals — is the shortest and surest way to law observance.

Our moral leaders do not only put true temperance (not teetotalism) out of the list of virtues, but they consider that Virtue herself can be legislated. The muddy thinkers among them liken a drink of beer — or of whiskey — to murder, and plead that Prohibition has a precedent in the laws prohibiting the taking of human life. Let us hope that we

¹ See Washington Pezet, "The Temporal Power of Evangelism," in *The Forum* for October, 1926; C. T. Wilson, "Methodist Rights in Politics," and *The Pedestrian*, "Give the Devil His Due," *ibid.*, for November, 1926.

are not deterred from killing our fellow man because of the gallows (though Chicago even now, despite those laws, has a murder now and then); let us trust that prisons are not the only reason we do not all adopt robbery as a profession. The ancient moralist saw virtue — true virtue — rooted in the individual, and would have felt it an insult to be congratulated on a clean face. The modern school of moralists is clearly not good for the sake of being good: it would find favor in the sight of Public Opinion, and trusts its own conscience so little, that it will not let its neighbor trust his at all. Right and wrong, good and evil, are determined by legislatures, with a Bolshevik assurance in the justness of their theories; and the individual has not even the power to make his own decision on this matter.

Had the Volsteadian been more familiar with Genesis — or with elementary psychology — he would not have forbidden the fruit of breweries or distilleries so peremptorily, but would quietly have decreased the alcoholic content of beverages and increased, by taxation, the cost, so that we should ourselves have come to the conclusion that a drink was hardly worth the price demanded. No one would have been incensed at the arbitrariness of the reformers, because the decision would have been made by each individual for himself. They order these things better in England. Lincoln, as reported by Carl Sandburg, noted in a “temperance” lecture, back in 1841, that “it is not much in the nature of man to be driven to anything; still less to be driven about that which is exclusively his own business; and least of all where such driving is to be submitted to at the expense of pecuniary interest or burning appetite.” Again: “A drop of honey catches more flies than a gallon of gall.” The whole address, entitled “Charity in Temperance Reform,”¹ bears re-reading.

The final word of our moralists to those who — desiring to exercise their consciences — venture to protest against the Eighteenth Amendment, is: “Prohibition is the will of the majority.” Thus they admit that, in a democracy — at least, in one that they control — the minority has no rights. Do they forget Dr. Stockmann’s reasoning — that as the majority are, evidently, fools, the rule of the majority is . . . the rule of the unthinking, at the least? Or have they proved, by the aid of the Eleventh Commandment, that for the first time in history the Unregenerate is in the minority? Their opponents, who, as sincerely, if equally misguidedly, believe that temperance (once a Cardinal Virtue) is one of the amenities of life; their opponents, who

¹ *Abraham Lincoln*, I, 271 ff.

are not self-indulgent sybarites, or hypocrites in the pay of the "liquor interests" — more than some of the moralists, who are in the pay of those so deeply interested in this moral and economic class-legislation that they resist every effort to modify the present drastic rules — their opponents, I say, believe, not that every one should be forced to drink alcoholic beverages, but that every one should be given a chance to exercise that freedom of conscience which our Founders came here to find; they believe that education — moral and economic — should teach us all to achieve temperance, and that those who cannot achieve it — an even smaller minority, we like to believe, than our own group — should be restrained or punished after they have been weighed and found wanting. The opponents of our moral leaders recognize the evils of the saloon and of excessive drinking; they see some of the economic advantages of Prohibition, but they refuse to find a moral virtue in imposed sobriety; nor do they admit that the economic advantages — be they fifty times what the Prohibitionist claims for them — are a sufficient reward for the loss of that freedom which the Declaration of Independence defines as a birthright; that freedom to exercise and train the individual conscience, that soul-filling freedom for which the belly-filling economic gain is a poor substitute. But they would let whoever will consume the mess of pottage offered by our moral leaders, provided they themselves can keep their birthright.

Is compulsory morality a virtue? Is it morally (not legally) a greater sin to consume a glass of beer (or whiskey) after a certain date in January, 1920, than it was before? If so, what makes it so? The *fiat* of the Anti-Saloon League? The Prohibitionist who defended the right of the Anti-Saloon League to do away with "liberty," on the ground that a father could forbid his son certain things, unduly elevated the League, and depressed the filial common people. God forbid that we should ever regard the League in the light of a parent!

In Mr. Stuart P. Sherman's essay, "What is a Puritan?" we read that he is one who revolts from tradition, from accepted authority, from established churches even, under the guidance of a clear conscience and of trained reason, in the light of a vision of disciplined perfection. The intolerance of the Anti-Saloon League which masters the nation, bending us to its view of moral and economic good, will breed another race of Puritans, in that sense, and America will once more be free. We can hope that it will also be disciplined, once we shall have cast off the moral leadership which disciplines us now; and that in

happily forgetting the Eleventh Commandment we shall become our own masters. And the Volstead Act will be remembered only by old men dreaming at the fireside, and by historians fingering the dusty volumes which treasure the Past.

THE NEW HYMN BOOK FOR APPLETON CHAPEL ¹

By HENRY WILDER FOOTE, '97

THE publication of a new hymn book for use in Appleton Chapel has long been eagerly awaited, especially by those who, through the past decade, have frequently voiced their dissatisfaction with the collection which has been in use there for the past thirty years. The critics have often been too young to realize that the older book, with all its limitations, was a notable publication in its day. It set a standard hitherto undreamed-of among hymn-book editors for beauty of appearance, for accuracy as to text and notes, for intellectual integrity, and for the literary and musical excellence of its material, and in all these respects it was widely influential. The new book carries on the scholarly tradition of its predecessor in including full and valuable notes, covering both hymns and tunes. It also includes 119 excellent responsive readings, arranged topically. It is spaciouly printed on large pages, but the type used, both for words and music, is not so legible in a dim light as was the type of the older book.

The transition in musical taste which has come about in the last generation is vividly illustrated by comparing the tunes chosen for the two volumes. The musical editor in 1895 was Warren A. Locke, then Organist and Choir Master of the University, an admirable musician of high standards. For his 211 tunes he drew heavily upon the nineteenth-century English composers, then at the height of their popularity. He included eighteen tunes by Dykes, seventeen by Barnby, six by Sullivan, six by Stainer, five by E. J. Hopkins, and many other tunes by less well-known composers of the same school. In the new book, under the hands of Dr. Davison, his accomplished successor, this nineteenth-century English school has suffered almost total eclipse. Not a single tune by any of the five composers just named has survived — not even Dykes's familiar tune to

"The King of love my shepherd is,"

¹ *The Harvard University Hymn Book*. Harvard University Press, Cambridge, 1926. \$3.50.

which is set to a German chorale; nor Barnby's to

"Now the day is over,"

which is set to a nineteenth-century German tune; nor Sullivan's marching music to

"Onward, Christian Soldiers,"

which again is set to a German chorale. Dr. Davison has kept less than forty tunes from the old book, and has, in his turn, drawn heavily upon the German chorales, using thirty-three of them in the beautiful but difficult forms left by Bach. He has also included a good many traditional English and Welsh melodies, a number of fine psalm-tunes of the sixteenth century, and a few tunes of French or Roman origin. Many of these tunes are more or less familiar to the student of church music, and, as the preface points out, all have been popular in one or another religious communion. Their revival in this book will, however, introduce some of them as fresh discoveries to many hearers. Dr. Davison has limited himself to 121 tunes in all, including only those which he considers to be first-rate, except in the case of a few peculiar meters, for which he was obliged to accept tunes of a less satisfactory musical standard. Necessarily some tunes are set to several hymns, a few of them being repeated five or six times.

The above facts are set forth not by way of criticism, although his drastic elimination of many familiar and beloved tunes would greatly disturb most congregations. Broadly speaking, Dr. Davison's course is in accord with the tendency of recent English hymnals. The English Hymnal of 1906 marked an epoch in the revolt against the English nineteenth-century school of music, and has been largely followed. Thus *Songs of Praise*, which appeared in England last year, edited by Messrs. Percy Dearmer, Vaughan Williams and Martin Shaw, though a much larger collection than the *Harvard University Hymn Book*, includes no tunes by Barnby, Stainer or Hopkins, only one of Sullivan's (using another tune than Saint Gertrude for "Onward, Christian Soldiers"), and relegates Dykes to a very subordinate position. The reaction against tunes of the type popular thirty or forty years ago is widespread; it is by no means a peculiarity of Dr. Davison.

It is quite true that some of the hymn tunes on which people now middle-aged or elderly were brought up were written in a style more secular than religious; or were pretty, in a trivial way, rather than devout; or represent a style which is now out-of-fashion in the musical world. But it is one thing to drop a tune because it is in an out-worn

mode, and it is quite another matter to find a new setting for the familiar hymn which will both satisfy the editor and be accepted by the people. The struggle of editors to find a satisfactory substitute for Lowell Mason's "Bethany," as a setting for

"Nearer, my God, to Thee,"

is a conspicuous example of this difficulty. Dr. Davison cuts that Gordian knot by simply omitting the hymn, but no other editor could afford to take so drastic a step.

Undoubtedly Dr. Davison's choice of tunes will command the respect and approval of competent musical critics, though there are a few cases in which the new settings do not seem to fit very well, and others in which one wonders why any change was made. The familiar "associations of hymn and tune" are, as he says in the preface, often "fortuitous" — but they are not always so. Thus it seems a pity to have changed Ken's evening hymn,

"All praise to thee, my God, this night,"

from Tallis's noble old tune, — which does not appear at all, — to Zeuner's "Missionary Chant," which is used three times; or the same author's morning hymn,

"Awake my soul, and with the sun,"

from Barthélémon's familiar tune to Haydn's "Creation," which is also used for Addison's great hymn with which it is so closely associated. Only time and use will determine the extent to which Dr. Davison has been successful in his new matings, but in many cases they represent interesting and promising attempts to give noble words a more adequate musical setting than has hitherto been achieved.

Those who know and admire the great work which he is doing for musical education in America, will rejoice that he has opportunity to publish so noble a collection of hymn tunes of the highest quality. That the Appleton Chapel Choir will sing them superbly may be taken for granted, and, after all, it is for its use and for the student body that the book is prepared. But even the most cultivated congregations in parishes outside will take a deal of educating before they attain to an appreciation of the standard of musical excellence here established. Indeed, it may be said that so exacting a standard could not possibly have been set in any other hymn book, for Dr. Davison would perforce have been obliged to consider the tastes and prejudices of the con-

gregations for whom the book was intended, and the publisher would have had his eye on the market. As it is he has had a rare — a well-nigh unique opportunity to work with a free hand, regardless of profits or popularity, with an educational purpose alone in mind, seeking to train the musical taste of a generation of students in his sound belief that “only the highest type of music is fitting in the worship of God.” The students thus trained are certain by and by to demand a better quality of music in our churches, and editors of future hymn books will find themselves greatly in Dr. Davison’s debt.

Turning from the tunes to the hymns themselves, the change of tone is almost as marked. Professor E. C. Moore, Chairman of the Board of Preachers, who has edited the hymns, has, throughout the years during which he has had charge of the services in Appleton Chapel, maintained there a form of worship which has combined simplicity with beauty and dignity, while the standard of preaching has been unsurpassed in this country. In editing this new collection of hymns for use at these services he has sought to include within a small compass those best representing the wide range of Christian experience. It is indicative of the change of taste and feeling in a generation that only 129 out of the 288 hymns in the old book have been retained, to which Professor Moore has added 166 hymns, making a total of 295 for the new book. The hymns common to both books are, of course, the great and familiar treasures of hymnody which will be welcome to everybody. As for the new material which he has added, it is evident that with loving hands and an appreciative eye he has sifted the religious verse of the past. His acquaintance with its rich accumulations is wide, and his affection for its traditions is strong. One cannot, however, but regret that so large a part of this new material consists of translations from the Greek or Latin hymnody of the early and medieval church; of selections from seventeenth-century English poets; and of eighteenth-century hymns which were deliberately excluded from the older book as presenting a type of piety and of religious thought which the modern world had left behind. All of his selections do, indeed, have beauty and interest as expressions of the religious life of past generations. They are worthy to be included in an anthology of religious verse. But a hymn book for daily use in a college chapel, especially so small a collection as this, ought not to be primarily an anthology representing the Christian thought of many centuries; it should rather be a living expression of the religious thought of the generation that uses it, and a large part of the new

material included in the book fails in this respect. The college student may view with mild interest a poem doubtfully attributed to Sir Walter Raleigh, but as an expression of worship it speaks a different language from his own. Ben Jonson's lines,

"The Father's wisdom willed it so,
The Son's obedience knew no No,"

may pass as seventeenth-century quaintness when one reads Jonson's poetry but, in a hymn, they are better calculated to amuse than to inspire the modern undergraduate. Do Marckant's lines,

"O Lord, turn not away thy face
From him that lieth prostrate,
Lamenting sore his sinful life
Before thy mercy gate,"

or Grant's

"Saviour, when in dust to thee
Low we bend the adoring knee;
When, repentant, to the skies
Scarce we lift our weeping eyes,"

— do these express any sentiment held by modern youth? Hymns of repentance there should be, but there are plenty of good ones cast in language which can be used with greater sincerity to-day.

Again, the great body of Latin hymnody produced by the early and medieval Church is undoubtedly an important part of the Christian treasury of devotional literature, but very little of it expresses the mind of the modern worshipper. Only a few of the ancient hymns are expressive of a universal religious worship transcending the limitations of outgrown modes of thought. These few, available in excellent translations, ought to be included in any collection, but the present book is overloaded with them. For example, there are three versions (including the Latin) of

"Splendor paternæ gloriæ,"

of

"Jam lucis orto sidere,"

of

"Rerum Deus tenax vigor,"

and four of

"Veni Creator Spiritus."

A single version of each of these would suffice. But the greater part of the old Latin hymnody, magnificent as representing medieval piety, is colored, even in modified translations, by theological conceptions wholly out of harmony with most of the preaching in Appleton Chapel pulpit, or the teaching in the Harvard Theological School. Several examples from this collection might be cited, but the most surprising is the inclusion of the eucharistic hymn of Saint Thomas Aquinas,

"Adoro to devote, latens Deitas,"

in which the Roman Catholic doctrine of transsubstantiation is explicitly set forth. The doctrine is somewhat obscured in the translation, but the Latin text is also given, and both are set, by an unconscious irony, to a noble old psalm tune from the Genevan Psalter of 1551, prepared for use in John Calvin's church!

As for the eighteenth and early nineteenth-century hymns, while it is undoubtedly true that Isaac Watts and Charles Wesley stand in the first rank, and William Cowper and James Montgomery in the second, among English hymn writers, most of their hymns breathe an evangelical piety which is quite alien to the mood of present-day youth. To include forty-six hymns by these four men, as against a total of fifty-one by all the later nineteenth-century American hymn writers put together — counting translations and hymns for special occasions — is to give them a quite disproportionate emphasis, especially as the American hymn writers for the most part far more effectively voice the religion of to-day. Yet sixteen hymns by Watts alone are included as against seven by Samuel Longfellow, six by Whittier, and four by F. L. Hosmer, although these three men have been America's foremost hymn writers. No college student would ever guess from the book that Harvard graduates during the past one hundred years have produced the noblest body of hymnody yet written in America, paralleled in England only by the Anglican authors who were their contemporaries.

The fundamental defect in the collection is that it looks backward, not forward; that it has far too few of the fine modern hymns, expressing the undogmatic faith of the modern man and the passion for social righteousness. At least fifty of the older hymns could, to great advantage, have been replaced by more modern ones. For example, President Hyde's

"Creation's Lord, we give thee thanks
That this our world is incomplete;

That battle calls our marshalled ranks,
That work awaits our hands and feet”;

or John Coleman Adams’s

“We praise thee, God, for harvests earned,
The fruits of labor garnered in;
But praise thee more for soil unturned
From which the yield is yet to win”;

or Dr. Merrill’s

“Rise up, O men of God!
Have done with lesser things,
Give heart and soul and mind and strength
To serve the King of kings!”

(to cite but three out of the many which might have been chosen), are much more likely to appeal to youth than the evangelical piety of more remote generations — yet there are very few such in this collection. Dr. Moore has also passed over some fine modern hymns of British origin. Neither Watson’s

“Great and fair is she, our land,”

nor Kipling’s “Recessional” is included. Mr. Robert Bridges, the Poet Laureate, is the foremost living hymn writer in England, yet but one of his hymns is included (anonymously), and that by no means the best.

It is not an adequate answer to say that the purpose of the book is to acquaint the student with the inherited treasures of religious verse. The book does that, nobly, by printing many hymns which every one will be glad to find there. But for purposes of practical religion it is much more important to make the student realize that the living generation of men has produced its own aspiring and forward-looking religious verse. Overemphasis on the antiquarian aspect of Christianity by the inclusion of a large number of hymns expressing outgrown conceptions of God and of the world, is likely to confirm the student in his easy belief that religion is nothing but a lingering survival from an age of credulity. A hymn book for Appleton Chapel should, first of all, present religion as a vital and moving force in the lives of men. It should not only convey a “sense of the long and varied past through which the Christian spirit has come down to us,” but should also emphasize Christianity as a way of life which has power to command

the allegiance of intelligent men of modern education, eager to serve God and humanity in the establishment of a better social order. In the services of worship conducted in the Chapel under his direction just this great ideal has been Professor Moore's high aim, worthily maintained. It is a matter much to be regretted that this collection of hymns should so inadequately interpret what has been, and what ought to be, the dominant spirit in the Chapel. It is a peculiarly ungracious task thus to criticize a work upon which so much time and devoted labor has been spent, but it is difficult to believe that this collection of hymns will long satisfy the college community for which it is intended, even though on the musical side it represents a bold and forward-looking experiment.

A NEW NATIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR THE HARVARD LAW SCHOOL

By JULIAN W. MACK, LL.B. '87

EVERY former student of the University will learn with satisfaction that the Harvard Law School, ever a leader in its field, has launched a project which promises not only to add greatly to its own prestige, but also to make a supremely important contribution to the cause of public order in America. It is not too much to say that, when the Law School's \$5,000,000 Endowment Fund has been raised, a long forward step will have been made toward a solution of many serious problems now facing the administration of justice and the conduct of business and industry in this country.

There are very real reasons for the present, continuous discussion by the public press of such subjects as "The Crime Problem," "Mis-carriages of Justice," and "Abuses of Legal Process." The plain fact is, as Dean Pound has so well said, that a crisis has been reached in American law. Our legal and judicial institutions, although well suited to the America of fifty years ago, are failing to function adequately under the wholly different and much more complicated conditions of to-day. Legal precepts and processes, devised and shaped for the pioneer, rural and agricultural society of the nineteenth century are failing to meet the new requirements of present-day America, which is predominantly urban and industrial. The result is a growing atmosphere of uncertainty and friction, which is threatening the general security, hampering business and industry, and causing public irritation.

It must now be apparent, even to the least informed, that the remedy is not going to be found in make-shift tinkerings with isolated difficulties. Certainly such a situation is not going to yield to a mere piling up of indiscriminate statutes, and a growing multiplicity of administrative boards and commissions. Substantial betterment, when it comes, will be based not upon sporadic dealings with particular or highly specialized questions, but upon fundamental changes.

Preparatory to fundamental changes, there must be fundamental study — a continuous, scientific searching out of underlying facts, and the development, from those facts, of basic principles which can be safely and generally applied throughout large departments of the law. The method, as Dean Pound has been pointing out for years, must be similar to that which has already proved of such practical value in medicine, in business administration, and in the engineering arts.

To undertake this fundamental study — to enable trained and able men to devote their lives and talents to the cause of public order in this country — is one of the chief aims of the Harvard Law School's new program of development. Surely it would be hard to conceive of a more inspiring patriotic aim, or one which could appeal more strongly for the interest and support of a public-spirited people.

A century ago, when the total of the country's statutes was scarcely greater than the present traffic regulations of New York City, judges found time to listen to elaborate argument, to deliberate before making a decision, and to write opinions which became important contributions to the development of the law. To-day the average judge is hard pressed to keep even a few steps behind an overcrowded court calendar. As for the practicing lawyer, the ablest and most successful are now forced to confine their energies and talents almost exclusively to particular problems presented by their clients — problems so special and restricted that no opportunity is afforded for comprehensive study of wide fields of legal experience. The bar associations represent only the collective activity of such busy lawyers, and are not equipped with the solidarity or stability of policy which would insure the sustained and extensive type of investigation that is needed. Moreover, neither the judges, the practicing lawyers nor the bar associations can work under the conditions of permanence, independence and impartiality which will be so essential.

The call is clearly to the great law schools of the country; and the Harvard Law School is endeavoring to answer that call. In addition to its important primary task of training men to become lawyers and

professors of law, it would undertake this still more important work for the general good. Success hangs upon the raising of the \$5,000,000 Endowment Fund.

For more than one hundred years the Harvard Law School has been demonstrating its special fitness to undertake a work of this kind. From the days of Joseph Story to the present time, professors of the Harvard Law School have, from time to time, put the results of their teaching into books, many of which have had a profound effect upon American Law. Moreover, members of the Harvard Law School Faculty have been called upon repeatedly during recent years for practical assistance in shaping legislation, in surveying new fields of legal effort, and in formulating the policies of the legal profession. Two members of the Faculty played a prominent part in the exhaustive survey of the administration of criminal justice made in Cleveland a few years ago, and with several others are now engaged in a similar important work in Boston. Even more significant perhaps is the fact that the American Law Institute, which has undertaken a restatement of the law in its various branches, has turned to professors of law for most of this important and difficult work.

Bearing most directly upon the Law School's new national aims is the request for endowment of five new professorships — Criminal Law, Legislation, Judicial Organization and Administration, Legal History and Comparative Law. Supporting this is the request for the endowment of graduate fellowships, of the library, and of a publication service. And underlying all, is the fundamental need of maintaining the very highest standards of professional training for lawyers. It is a logical program, well thought out, and strictly in line with the traditional broad vision of the School. To carry it out will require some new buildings as well as more men. The total cost will be at least \$5,000,000 — a sum which should be promptly forthcoming for such a purpose.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HARVARD FUND
COUNCIL

By JOSEPH R. HAMLEN, '04

BEFORE this number of the HARVARD GRADUATES' MAGAZINE is in the hands of its subscribers, every living Harvard man will have received the First Annual Report of the Harvard Fund Council. This Report, which comprises approximately fifty pages, contains, in part, a review of the first year of the Fund, a list of the total amounts subscribed by the various classes and Graduate Schools, a statement of expenses connected with the Fund, and a list of the names (omitting the individual amounts given) of all subscribers, arranged by classes. In publishing the latter, the Council hopes it will be clearly understood that such a list is printed simply in recognition of those who contributed to the Fund: it does not, of course, contain the names of many other devoted Alumni who, during the same year, gave generously to the Law School Fund, the Memorial Chapel Fund, or directly to their Class Twenty-Fifth Anniversary Funds, or to the University.

"The results of the first year [says the Report] are, on the whole, satisfactory. A total of 3260 men contributed \$123,044.53. The amount collected compares favorably with the sums raised by similar Funds when they were first started at Yale, Princeton, Cornell, Columbia, Dartmouth, and smaller institutions. The number of Harvard men, however, who contributed to the Fund last year, in comparison with the total number of living Alumni, is not as satisfactory as at Dartmouth and Yale. At Dartmouth three out of every four graduates gave to the Dartmouth Fund; at Yale the ratio was one in every three.

"The largest response has been, as might be expected, from the graduates and former members of the College. It is not unnatural that certain classes have contributed to a greater extent than certain others. This, however, should prove, during the coming year, a desirable stimulus to those classes standing lowest on the list. Of the several Graduate Schools, those of Arts and Sciences and Law will be seen to be represented best. Contributors to the Harvard Fund have included Alumni from practically every state in the Union, and from the Argentine Republic, Canada, China, Brazil, England, France, Germany, Hawaii, Hungary, Japan, Mexico, the Philippine Islands, Porto Rico, Siam, and Turkey. Two of the most impressive contri-

butions came from a graduate of Yale, and a graduate of Cambridge, England, who now hold honorary Harvard degrees."

Embarking on its second year, the Fund is no longer an experiment but an established organization. Its most important problem now is to grow; this can be solved only as more and more Harvard men come to understand its principles and purpose. At least 3000 men are committed to them already. There must be still, however, many alumni who have yet to read their first Fund literature and who are still, for lack of proper information, unfamiliar with its history and aim. These must be informed. There are also, unquestionably, many others who have yet to be persuaded that Harvard needs the Fund and that the Fund needs them. These must be won over. The task is a large one, but the end is worth while; for the usefulness of the Fund is directly proportional to the number of Alumni that subscribe to it.

The Council is deeply grateful to those who, as Class Agents and Regional Chairmen, gave generously of their time and enthusiasm in the establishment of the Fund, and to those who, in its very beginning, did not hesitate to lend it their support. The Council hopes that not only this particular group, but the body of Alumni in general, will take the time and trouble to read at least the important parts of this report. They will find it a comprehensive survey of an organization that is going to mean more and more to the University with each passing year.

FROM A GRADUATE'S WINDOW

BACK in the nineties, when Harvard played its football games, with the exception of the one with Yale, on Jarvis Field, in the presence of a crowd of undergraduates and a few alumni who with wives or sweethearts had journeyed out from Boston by ^{In Memory} trolley car or horse-drawn vehicle, one could get a seat ^{of Athletes} for fifty cents, and the drafty wooden stands were seldom filled. If an enterprising management had announced that for the Dartmouth game the charge for a ticket would be four dollars, there would have been no cheering section at all, and the alumni who were able to pay the price would have decided that they could find better entertainment for the afternoon elsewhere than at Jarvis Field. And if, besides imposing a charge of four dollars a head, the management had ventured to suggest that the day of the Dartmouth game be celebrated by all Harvard men as Walter Camp Day, we fear that the proposal

would have been received with ridicule rather than applause. For in those bad old days we at Harvard imbibed with our Freshman milk the notion that Mephistophelian traits predominated in all Yale's football players and coaches, and that of them all Walter Camp was the head devil.

Time softens asperities and gives us a truer perspective. So when we applied for tickets for the Dartmouth game this fall, we were glad to make the modest contribution towards the Walter Camp memorial that the management suggested. We had been reading the biography of Walter Camp, written by a Harvard man, Harford Powel, Jr., '09 — one too young to have become infected with our mediæval prejudices — and were really not very much surprised to learn that in our youth we had held erroneous views about Walter Camp. For one thing, by providing us with our Daily Dozen he had some years ago won our gratitude. And we were already dimly aware that he had contributed most of the constructive thought that had rescued football from the degraded condition to which it had sunk in the early nineties. From Mr. Powel's book we received an attractive impression of him as a man — even though he was revealed as in some respects a superman. Babe Ruth, as everybody knows, made three home runs in one game in the last World's Series; Walter Camp performed the same feat in a Yale-Princeton game. Yet Walter Camp's base-ball prowess has been so overshadowed by his achievements in football as to be almost forgotten. So too with his hurdling and his tennis and his swimming, in all of which sports he excelled. In his later life, although he was most widely known as an expert on football and an authority in picking all-American football teams, he was a successful business man, a pioneer in movements for municipal and factory playgrounds, a public-spirited and distinguished citizen.

Perhaps for many of the forty or fifty thousand people who saw the Harvard-Dartmouth game this year, the most abiding memory will be not that of Dooley's forward passes, or Chauncey's field goal, or even French's thrilling run for a touchdown, but of the scene between the halves when the two college bands, Harvard in red and white and Dartmouth in green and white, marched together and abreast to the sound of drums up the field, then back to the centre of it, and there stood at attention. Sunlight lay across the oval and an airplane hovered high over it. From the top of the Stadium and beneath the flag at half-mast, a Harvard bugler sounded Taps. From the height the notes seemed to fall and linger in the still air, while Harvard and Dart-

mouth men alike stood with uncovered heads, paying their tribute of respect to the memory of Walter Camp.

If it is gratifying to the sons of Yale to have the memory of their greatest football hero thus honored by his former foemen, it is not less gratifying to Harvard graduates to find Yale men participating in equally worthy and well-deserved tributes to one of Harvard's greatest athletes. It is a Yale man, George T. Adey, '95, who is chairman of the committee to raise funds for the memorial to Robert D. Wrenn, '95, that is to be placed in the sports bay of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York; and it was he who in behalf of the United States Lawn Tennis Association recently presented the tablet in memory of Wrenn to the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills, New York. In the moving address that Mr. Adey made on that occasion, he said of Bob Wrenn with truth:

"Modest, unassuming, and genuine, his life was a vital contribution to sport of his time and generation. His death will not stay the inspiration of his work nor break the bond of affection of his friends."

The bond of affection between friends must be strengthened by such a celebration as that in memory of Walter Camp in the Harvard Stadium on October 23. And the inspiration of Walter Camp's work lives in every school and college where football is cleanly and honorably played.

THE UNIVERSITY

THE OPENING TERM

By THE UNIVERSITY EDITOR

THE accompanying statistics of this autumn's enrollment show that the University has made a substantial gain over the figures of a year ago. The grand total in all departments is 7993 as against 7601 at the corresponding date in 1925. Speaking in relative terms this is not a ^{The increased} enrollment large increase, being less than five per cent, but one should bear in mind that two departments of the University have established a maximum enrollment (the Medical School and the Business School), while Harvard College has virtually established a maximum by limiting the size of the Freshman Class. The increase, accordingly, is almost wholly contributed by those departments which have not, up to this time, set a limit on the number of students to be admitted. Were it not for the established limitations, which cover more than half the entire student body, it is not improbable that the total enrollment would have been increased by twice five per cent, or perhaps more.

The growth of the University becomes more impressive when one looks back over a six-year stretch. When things had become stabilized after the close of the War there were about 5600 students in all departments. A six-year survey The registration went above the 6000 mark the following autumn, added another thousand during the next two years, and has now pushed upward a thousand more. Roughly the increase has averaged 500 students a year, in other words, we have added the equivalent of an ordinary college every September since the War came to an end. Need anyone be surprised that this increase of fifty per cent has put a heavy strain on the housing, dining, classroom, and other physical facilities of the place — not to speak of the augmented load on the teaching staff? It has led to a large expansion of the latter, the largest that has taken place during any six years of the University's existence. Part of this increase in the teaching force has been necessitated by the extension of the tutorial system as well as by the enlarged number of students.

In the table of attendance for the current year the size of the Freshman Class in Harvard College is given as 950, as against a figure of 1062 for the same date a year ago. This requires some explanation lest it be inferred from the figures that the quota of 1000 Freshmen was exceeded last year and not reached this autumn. The shift in numbers is due to a new rule as respects "dropped Freshmen," that is, students who have spent a year in Harvard College but whose records have not been high enough to warrant promotion to the Sophomore Class. Freshmen who do badly in their work are not allowed to return at all; but there are always some who have missed promotion by a narrow margin or whose failure to be promoted is explained by some extenuating circumstances. Such students are, in some cases, permitted to reënter and are classified as dropped Freshmen. Last year they were not included in the quota of a thousand; this year they are. It is to be anticipated that the total number of students in Harvard College, so long as this Freshman limit is maintained, will keep under 3500. The natural shrinkage in the three upper classes will bring this about — unless large numbers of "transfer students" from other colleges are admitted. It is not, at present, the policy of the college authorities to admit such students without rigid scrutiny, hence the number is unlikely to grow much larger.

It is interesting to note the course which this natural shrinkage takes during the three upper years. It is largest, as a rule, in the transition from the first to the second year. This is natural, for one year is enough to determine whether a boy ought to be in college or not. Many of them discover that they are in the wrong place — or the college authorities discover it for them. Then the two part company. The falling-off from the Sophomore year to graduation is less pronounced, and in the main is not due to compulsory action on the part of the Dean's office. Many factors operate to cause the withdrawal of students in the three upper classes — ill health, financial difficulties, the opportunity to get a good business position at once, changes in family plans, transfers to other

| | Oct. 27 1926 | Oct. 28 1925 |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|
| College | | |
| Seniors | 597 | 531 |
| Juniors | 740 | 728 |
| Sophomores | 894 | 817 |
| Freshmen | 950 | 1062 |
| Out-of-Course | 97 | 103 |
| Total | 3278 | 3241 |
| Specials | 61 | 53 |
| Engineering School | | |
| Sheldon Fellow | 0 | 1 |
| Graduates | 35 | 43 |
| Fifth Year | 5 | 2 |
| Seniors | 47 | 32 |
| Juniors | 63 | 65 |
| Sophomores | 57 | 68 |
| Freshmen | 56 | 73 |
| Specials | 2 | 4 |
| Total | 265 | 288 |
| Graduate School of Arts and Sciences | | |
| | 896 | 766 |
| School of Architecture | | |
| | 74 | 63 |
| School of Landscape Architecture | | |
| | 42 | 40 |
| Bussey Institution | | |
| | 21 | 19 |
| Graduate School of Education | | |
| | 399 | 371 |
| Graduate School of Business Administration | | |
| Graduates | 1 | 2 |
| 1926 Mid-Year Class | 47 | 32 |
| Second Year | 261 | 230 |
| 1927 Mid-Year Class | 43 | 54 |
| First Year | 285 | 333 |
| Specials | 10 | 15 |
| Traveling Fellow | 0 | 1 |
| Total | 727 | 687 |
| Divinity School | | |
| Graduates | 10 | 10 |
| Seniors | 7 | 5 |
| Middlers | 2 | 8 |
| Juniors | 13 | 18 |
| Specials | 16 | 13 |
| From other Schools | 45 | 30 |
| Total | 93 | 84 |
| Law School | | |
| Graduates | 29 | 30 |
| Third Year | 310 | 320 |
| Second Year | 362 | 346 |
| First Year | 674 | 570 |
| Specials | 28 | 26 |
| Unclassified | 27 | 30 |
| Total | 1440 | 1322 |
| Medical School | | |
| Fourth Year | 134 | 131 |
| Third Year | 194 | 135 |
| Second Year | 113 | 116 |
| First Year | 125 | 125 |
| Specials | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 566 | 507 |
| School of Public Health | | |
| | 36 | 31 |
| Dental School | | |
| Graduates | 3 | 6 |
| Fourth Year | 29 | 42 |
| Third Year | 48 | 30 |
| Second Year | 42 | 61 |
| First Year | 23 | 46 |
| Specials | 0 | 0 |
| Unclassified | 5 | 4 |
| Total | 150 | 189 |
| University Total | 7993 | 7661 |
| University total at same time in 1924 | 7068 | |
| University total at same time in 1921 | 6933 | |
| University total at same time in 1920 | 6597 | |

colleges, and so on. In their totality they seem to cause much the same percentage of withdrawals year after year. It can be fairly predicted that if you admit a thousand Freshmen you will have about six hundred seniors, and of these perhaps 90 per cent will obtain their degrees. The course of a college education forms a selective process which winnows the grist as it runs along, and not merely at the end.

One of the most interesting features of this year's expansion is the growth of the Graduate School which has increased its enrollment by about 15 per cent.

The Graduate School This growth is very agreeable for more than one reason. In the first place, the Graduate School is mainly engaged in the preparation of men for the profession of college teaching. Virtually all who obtain the degree of Ph.D. go into this profession, and not a few enter it without having gone that distance. During recent years the demand for young college teachers has been so brisk that the graduate schools of the country have not been able to cope with it. At Harvard, in some departments of graduate study it has not been possible to turn out half the number of men requisitioned by smaller institutions. The competition among these institutions for the products of the Harvard Graduate School has been in some instances, quite flattering, both to the school and to the men involved. Competition, naturally, has raised the price, that is, the initial salaries paid to the young teachers who are being sought, with the result that men who have just obtained their doctorates can now find positions at virtually twice the salaries which were customarily paid ten years ago.

More young men, and men of a better intellectual grade, are now being drawn into the profession of college teaching. This is an inevitable result of the better remuneration, but it is also due in part to the improved status of the college teacher — the lightening of his classroom work, the security of his tenure, and the greater opportunities now afforded him for creative work. Very few colleges nowadays ask any teacher, whether young or old, to teach more than ten hours per week. Nearly all of them have come to some realization of the fact that too much teaching is bad for both teacher and student. The millennium in this respect has not yet been reached, to be sure, but it is on the way.

There is another reason why the increase in the size of the Harvard Graduate School affords ground for satisfaction. It is an increase which places no undue burden upon the facilities or staff of the University. Graduate students, for the most part, do not have to be followed up and their work closely supervised by instructors. They can be trusted to keep abreast of their work without being subjected to weekly tests, monthly hour examinations, and other such police measures. A considerable amount of their work is done in seminars, which meet only once a week, and which place a far smaller demand on a teacher's energy than do the regular three-hours-a-week undergraduate courses. The graduate student, especially after his first year, is put largely on

his own. There are, in every department of study, some courses "primarily for graduates," but to a very considerable extent the graduate student goes into courses which are patronized by undergraduates as well. His presence in the latter courses is helpful, especially in courses which use the discussion method. It gives maturity to these classroom discussions and lends a certain seriousness to the atmosphere. In a word these graduate students exert a helpful influence all along the line. May their tribe increase!

The registration in the Graduate School of Business Administration is not much larger than last year, nor was there any intention that it should be. The School can adequately handle about 750 students, and the enrollment will reach that figure when a new batch of first-year men are admitted in February. It was assumed in some quarters that, with its new buildings available, the Graduate School of Business Administration would at once expand its numbers substantially. But that is not the way the School does things. Its growth has been kept within the bounds marked out by the instructional facilities. In its new quarters the School will have a great deal more elbow-room, and can do its work under much better conditions — which is a reason for continuing the established policy rather than a reason for departing from it.

The new Business School plant was not entirely finished for the opening of the present college year. The dormitories were ready for occupancy and are almost entirely filled. The dining-rooms were put into use about the middle of November. Some of the administrative offices are in service, but the main administration building will not be finished for some time. The Library, which has turned out to be a building of notable attractiveness, is well advanced toward completion; only the interior finishing now remains to be done. All in all the new group of buildings, even in its not-yet-completed stage, makes an impressive sight when viewed from the Freshman Halls across the river. The proportions of the various buildings in the group, the architectural harmony, the atmosphere of usefulness which one senses at the very first visit to the place — these things have had nothing but the most favorable comment. The buildings look as though they "meant business," which they do.

The Law School, with some belated registrations added in, has not far from 1500 students. Those who attended the Harvard Law School ten years ago, or even five years ago, will find it hard to realize that nearly 700 first-year students were admitted this autumn. No limitation of numbers has yet been established in this department of the University; the Law School has preferred to let in all men who are qualified under the rules and then weed out, with a rigid hand, all those who cannot maintain the pace. The shrinkage in numbers, under this plan, is considerable. A year ago, 570 men were admitted to the Law School; this autumn only 362 were readmitted as second-year students. This is a drop of about 35 per cent. If colleges would

only display the same rigor in dealing with the tail-end of each entering class, there would be little need for establishing a quota at entrance. But they do not. All of them dally along with "dropped" men, and men "on probation," and various other kinds of clingers to the ragged edge. College professors sometimes query why there is such an extraordinary spirit of earnestness and industry among the students at the Harvard Law School, why these young men become immersed in their case-books to the utter forgetfulness of the usual distractions. The answer is not difficult. A glance at the table of enrollment will enable anyone to guess at it.

In the closing days of October the Law School opened its campaign for an increased endowment. The total amount desired is \$5,000,000, which is a considerable sum even in these days when finance has become accustomed to the use of astronomical figures. Of this sum about half is desired for the endowment of legal research; the rest would be used for land and buildings, for increasing the endowment of the older professorships, and for the establishment of twenty first-year scholarships. In addition, the Law School has expressed its desire to secure special funds for collecting the legislation and decisions of Latin-American countries and for compiling a bibliography of American statutes. Both these projects need to be undertaken, and they can be carried through in about five years if the funds are made available.

The Harvard Law School's appeal for endowment of legal research is not an appeal to Harvard men alone. It is not an appeal to lawyers alone. It is for a purpose which ought to interest every citizen. And this for the reason that our present legal and judicial system is visibly weakening under the strain which is being placed upon it. The popular respect for law is not what it used to be; the confidence of the people in the jury system, and even in the courts themselves, has become impaired; the public conscience is being seared by the way in which transgressors show themselves able to run a successful race with the law. Dissatisfaction with our legal system is undoubtedly great, and it is steadily growing. This dissatisfaction cannot be checked except by uncovering the sources of the trouble and applying the remedy there. That, again, demands careful and objective investigation — in other words, legal research by skilled jurists. The Library of the Harvard Law School offers unequalled facilities for carrying on such work: it is the natural place for research in this field.

In medical schools, and in schools of technology, in schools of agriculture and of education, a large amount of productive research is being carried on with funds derived from endowment or from the state treasuries. It has well repaid the money invested. Research in the field of preventive medicine, for example, has repaid the investment a hundred fold. Research in pure science has been a great advantage to the technical industries. But our law schools have been able to accomplish relatively little in the field of scientific investiga-

tion. They have had almost no funds for the purpose and the members of their teaching staffs have been heavily burdened with classroom work. Such time as these teachers could spare has been, for the most part, devoted to the immediate task of improving the materials on which their teaching could be based. That task has now been about completed and the time is ripe for attempting a new and broader one. Surely it will be admitted that research for the advancement of justice is not less deserving of support than research for the advancement of agriculture.

Last spring, it will be remembered, an interesting report on educational matters was issued by the Student Council. A summary of the comments and recommendations contained in this report will be found in the June issue of the *MAGAZINE*. What action has been taken upon these various suggestions?

The outcome
of the Stu-
dent Council
report

The Student Council report made perhaps a score of recommendations in all, most of them concerned with relatively small changes in the curriculum — alterations in the scope or method of some particular course, desirable new courses, a shift in the dates of examinations for distinction, the abolition of Senior advisors, suggested improvements in the tutorial system, and so on. Some of these recommendations have been adopted and put into effect; others are under consideration by the departments concerned.

As respects the one outstanding suggestion made in this report, however, there has been no definite action and relatively little discussion. This is the proposal that Harvard College be divided into a series of "small colleges," each organized as a residential and administrative unit, with its own dormitories, dining-halls, and recreation rooms, each with its own dean and resident tutors — in a word, a reorganization and decentralization upon Oxford lines. Much interest was expressed in the idea at the time, but every one realized that so radical a reconstruction of Harvard College would be a very difficult and expensive matter. It would involve a considerable amount of overhauling and rebuilding. There would be practical difficulties in determining the personnel of each college. At any rate the college authorities have not yet taken any definite steps in the direction suggested.

Meanwhile, a good deal of thought is being bestowed upon another problem of serious and immediate importance in the daily life of the undergraduate body, namely, the problem of providing our students with a proper place to eat. The Freshmen have their own dining-halls. The same is true of students in the Graduate School of Business Administration. A good many upperclassmen and students in the professional schools eat regularly at the Harvard Union. There are also numerous club tables in private establishments. But all these, when added together, are estimated to provide for less than half the entire student body. The greater number appear to depend upon the multifarious cafés, cafeterias, and other eating-places which now crowd upon each other in Harvard Square or the immediate

The dining
problem

vicinity. A rough count, made a few days ago, disclosed about twenty such places, some of them large enough to accommodate several hundred patrons per day. Most of them have made their appearance within the past few years, and they appear to find the business of catering to Harvard students exceedingly profitable — as well it may be, in view of the prices charged. A writer in the *Crimson* has recently made the calculation that the student who “eats round” at these various places will find his expenditure for meals to be about fourteen dollars per week.

Nor is the high cost the worst feature of the situation. Dr. Alfred Worcester, Professor of Hygiene, in a recent warning to the student body indicated an even more serious objection to the existing habit. “Quite aside from the quality of the food,” he said, “the hurry that is almost always necessary in such places has a very deleterious effect upon health. Time spent in eating is not wasted. Leisurely eating, with one’s companions, is not only enjoyable, but also essential to one’s well-being. Man is a gregarious animal. That means he was intended to feed in company, not in isolation, or among a horde of strangers, gulping down his coffee and sandwiches.” It is believed that a University dining-hall could provide better food at lower prices if assured of sufficient patronage from the student body.

An experiment in this direction is now being tried. The Harvard Union has offered its facilities for the forming of club tables, utilizing various space that is available in addition to the regular dining-room. If the experiment succeeds, it may induce the University authorities to reënter the dining-hall business, this time in a new and more accessible location. It seems to be generally agreed that Memorial Hall is out of the question. The whole drift of the student population has been southward, towards the river, and there is no likelihood of deflecting it. Memorial Hall is now too far removed from the center. Nor is it well adapted for a college “commons” under present-day conditions. The suggestion has been made that a new, well-planned, and attractive dining-hall might be built by the University somewhere south of Massachusetts Avenue, but it would hardly be wise to launch out upon so expensive a project until after experiments, such as that now being inaugurated at the Harvard Union, have been given a fair trial.

The shortage of student rooms, so acutely felt during the past few years, has now been considerably alleviated. This autumn additional dormitory accommodation for more than a thousand students became available in McKinlock Hall, Straus Hall, and the new residence halls connected with the Business School. This autumn also, and for the first time, some provision has been made for the housing of young married instructors and married students in the professional schools. The success of this last-named enterprise should lead to its extension.

The new Fogg Art Museum on Quincy Street is nearing completion. The outside work is about finished and the interior will be ready for occupancy

Progress with
our building
program

within two or three months. The building is a notable addition to the north-easterly section of the University precincts. It will contain many features not hitherto found in even the best museums.

The new Chemical Laboratory is just about ready to enter the construction stage. The site is now being made ready. It has been hoped that the actual work of building this great laboratory could be commenced at an earlier date, but work on the detail plans took a longer time than was anticipated.

Among the prospects for more buildings within the next few years the most definite is the proposed new chapel, which will be the University's War Memorial. A portion of the sum necessary for the erection of this building has been pledged, and the Committee hopes that the balance can be raised before the end of the current academic year. The site, and the general features of the new chapel have been agreed upon: all that now remains is the problem of obtaining the rest of the funds.

By the time this issue of the MAGAZINE has reached its readers, some of them will have formed opinions as to what may be expected from the new athletic régime at the University. A caution should be sounded against hasty judgment, one way or the other. When Mr. Bingham was appointed Director of Athletics, and made *ex-officio* chairman of the Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports, it was not with the expectation that he would work a miracle by forthwith transferring defeats into victories. Nor was there any serious anticipation that the selection of Mr. Horween as head football coach would place Harvard, within a few months, in a position of supremacy on the gridiron. Some enthusiastic alumni may have harbored such ideas, but they did not control the minds of those who were responsible for the various changes.

The new
athletic
régime

The new régime was expected to make a start in the right direction, and it has done so. No one familiar with the whole athletic atmosphere in Cambridge this autumn can doubt that a marked improvement has been accomplished all along the line. There is a greater degree of faith and confidence than there has been for years. The football season may turn out to be more prolific in defeats than in victories — that remains to be seen, but it is by no means improbable. Even so, it will not mean that the new arrangements have failed to justify themselves or that they ought to be altered in any way. Prior to the last three games of the season Mr. Horween was assured that he could have a three-year engagement as head coach if he would accept it. By giving him this assurance the Director of Athletics made it clear that immediate success is not the only thing in view, or even the main thing. The new régime is chiefly concerned to get the right foundation laid, and to build upon it. The alumni can rest assured that, by all the trustworthy signs, this is being accomplished. It may take another year or two before the results are easily discernible on the score-board, but they will come.

Much discussion, which disclosed a considerable diversity of opinion, has

been fomented this autumn by a proposal to make one radical change in next year's football schedule — by giving the University of Michigan the place hitherto occupied by Princeton. This proposal was not inspired by any feeling that Princeton should be permanently left off the list, but by a belief that Harvard, once in a while, should play home-and-home games with some large institution in the Middle West. Many Harvard graduates who live in that section of the country have urged this on various occasions. The athletic authorities would like to meet their wishes, giving them in alternate years a chance to see the Harvard team in action, but it is not practicable to do this without temporarily dropping some one of the major teams off the present schedule. This, it appears, the general sentiment among Harvard graduates does not favor. At any rate, the proposal has been withdrawn. Princeton remains on the schedule. One Middle-Western university, Indiana, will send a team to Cambridge next year, but without assurance of a home game in return.

Mr. James Byrne, '77, resigned as a member of the Corporation in October, having served as a Fellow since 1920. To fill the vacancy Mr. Thomas Nelson Perkins, '91, was chosen by the Corporation and confirmed by the Board of Overseers. Mr. Perkins was a Fellow from 1905 to 1924. In the latter year he resigned to serve in Europe as the American representative on the Reparations Commission. In addition to being a member of the Corporation, he is this year serving as President of the Harvard Alumni Association.

CORPORATION RECORDS

Meeting of September 27, 1926

The Treasurer reported the following receipts, and the same were gratefully accepted:

From the estate of Edmund Dana Barbour, securities valued at \$550,232 and \$60,000 in cash.
From the estate of Charles William Eliot, \$110,000.

From the estate of James Ewing Mears, securities valued at \$4660.53 and \$55,945.75, in cash for courses of instruction in Eugenics.

From the estate of Norton Perkins, \$50,250 in memory of his father, the late Edward H. Perkins, Jr.

From the estate of Henry Clay Frick, \$39,200.

From the estate of Walter Kirkpatrick Brice, \$15,000 for the Division of Music.

From the estate of Artemas Ward, \$14,000 in securities.

From the estate of Susan Greene Dexter (Mrs. F. Gordon Dexter) \$3154.53.

From the estate of Clara Josephine Clapp (Mrs. Dwight M. Clapp) \$2500 for the Dwight M. Clapp Scholarship and \$2500 for the x-ray department of the Dental School.

From the estate of Carrie Louise Nash, \$2000 for the purchase of books in Music and History in memory of Elizabeth Nash and George Nash, her son of the Class of 1878.

From the estate of Susannah R. Norcross (Mrs. Otis Norcross) \$1636.72.

From the estate of Ambrose Talbot, \$472.25.

From the estate of James Lyman Whitney, \$41.92 for the Maria Whitney and James Lyman Whitney fund.

From the estate of Henry K. Oliver, \$31.82.

From the estate of Anna R. Milton (Mrs. William F. Milton), \$5.66.

Voted that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude to the following persons for their generous gifts:

To an anonymous friend for the gift of \$125,000 for The LeBaron Russell Briggs Baseball Cage.

To sundry subscribers for the gifts of \$119,820.15 towards the Harvard Fund Council.

To sundry subscribers for the gift of securities valued at \$23,237 and \$72,416.70 in cash toward the Ten Million Dollar Campaign.

To sundry subscribers for the gifts of \$75,000 towards the Harvard Endowment Fund.

To sundry subscribers for the gift of securities valued at \$24,505, and \$2900 in cash towards the Harvard Law School Endowment.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of \$50,000 for the Anonymous Fund No. 4.

To the Harvard Medical School of China for the gift of securities valued at \$41,287.50 and \$6,017.72 in cash.

To sundry subscribers for the gift of \$30,000 for The John W. Weeks Memorial Bridge.

To Mrs. Albert A. Howard for her gift of securities valued at \$23,373.45 for The Albert and Anna Howard Fellowship.

To Mr. and Mrs. George A. McKinlock for their gift of \$22,771.98 for the George A. McKinlock, Jr. dormitory.

To the Carnegie Corporation for the gift of \$12,000 for scholarships and fellowships for 1926-27.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of \$10,000 for the William G. Farlow Memorial Fund.

To Mr. Lucius N. Littauer for his gift of \$6000 for the Nathan Littauer Professorship and \$250 for the Semitic Museum.

To the Rockefeller Foundation for the gift of \$5500 for publishing the syllabus of Preventive Medicine.

To J. P. Morgan & Company for the gift of \$5000 and to Mr. Arthur Sachs for his gift of \$250 for the case system of teaching, Graduate School of Business Administration.

To Professor Archibald C. Coolidge for his gift of \$3000 for the purchase of books and \$1500 for special expenses of the College Library.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of \$4000 for a certain salary.

To The Bon Ami Company for the gift of \$3000 for special research in the Graduate School of Business Administration.

To Messrs. Charles A. Coolidge, Arthur Lehman and Richard Wheatland for their gifts of \$1000 each and to an anonymous friend for the gift of \$200 for the French ceiling in the New Fogg Art Museum.

To Professor James R. Jewett for his gift of \$3000 for a certain salary.

To "H.N.C." for the gift of \$2500 for the medical clinic, Massachusetts General Hospital.

To the Harvard Medical Alumni Association for the gift of \$2500 for salaries for 1925-26.

To sundry subscribers for the gifts of \$5950 for the endowment fund of the Division of Music.

To the Studebaker Corporation of America for the gift of \$2500 for the Albert Russell Erskine Bureau for Street Traffic Research.

To Mrs. Henry P. Davison for her gift of \$2200 for the Davison Scholarships for 1926-27.

To the Class of 1902 for the gift of \$2100 towards their Twenty-fifth Anniversary Fund.

To the Class of 1903 for the gift of \$5000 towards their Twenty-fifth Anniversary Fund.

To the Class of 1905 for the gift of \$3000 towards their Twenty-fifth Anniversary Fund.

To the Class of 1906 for the gift of \$1000 towards their Twenty-fifth Anniversary Fund.

To sundry subscribers for the gifts of \$1825 for Epilepsy Research.

To Dr. Thomas Barbour for his gift of \$1500 for a certain salary and \$100 for the Bermuda Biological Station for Research.

To sundry subscribers for the gifts of \$1400 for casing African Hall and \$725 for explorations, Peabody Museum.

To Mr. Frank Graham Thomson for his gift of \$1250 for Municipal Government.

To Mr. Edgar Pierce for his gift of \$1000 towards a certain salary.

To the Union Trust Company of Detroit for the gift of \$1000 for a scholarship.

To Dr. John Warren for his gift of \$1000 for the Department of Anatomy.

To the General Education Board for the gift of \$800 towards a certain salary.

To the Trustees of the William Sturgis Fund for the gift of \$800 for the Astronomical Observatory.

To a friend for the gift of \$495 for the Cancer Commission and \$250 towards a certain salary.

To Messrs. Charles Jackson, George S. Jackson, Robert A. Jackson and Mrs. Ralph B. Williams for their gifts of \$1751.21 for the George Schunemann Jackson Fund.

To the Harvard Law Club of New York City for the gift of \$700 for the loan fund.

To the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture for the gift of \$625, the third annual payment on account of their annual gift of \$2500 to the Arboretum, in accordance with their vote of November 9, 1923.

To Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan for his gift of \$500 and to the Ludlow Manufacturing Associates for the gift of \$100 for Industrial Hygiene.

To a friend of the Library for the gift of \$593.02 for the purchase of books for the Library.

To sundry subscribers for the gifts of \$547.50 for the Business School Library.

To sundry subscribers for the gifts of \$450 for the collection of birds of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of \$500 for the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy.

To Miss Anna Hope Chase for her gift of \$500 for the Robert W. Lovett Memorial.

To sundry subscribers for the gifts of \$500 for books for McKinlock Hall.

To Mr. John B. Stetson, Jr., for his gift of \$500 for a certain salary.

To Mr. Clarence L. Hay for his gift of \$421.08 for Peabody Museum publications.

To Mr. August Eimer for his gift of \$400 for the Germanic Museum.

To Mr. James B. Munn for his gift of \$336.46 and to Mr. James Byrne for his gift of \$150 for special expenses of the College Library.

To sundry subscribers for the gifts of \$300 for the library of Germanic Languages and Literatures.

To Dr. Homer Gage for his gift of \$300 for the Botanical Museum.

To Mr. William E. C. Eustis for his gift of \$250 and to Mr. Sidney J. Jennings for his gift of \$150 for Economic Geology.

To Mr. Charles F. Choate, Jr., for his gift of \$250 and to Mr. William A. Gaston for his gift of \$100 for the Division of Forestry.

To a member of the Class of 1880 for the gift of \$250 for the Blue Hill Observatory Endowment.

To the Class of 1901 for the gift of \$250 for furnishing Emerson Hall.

To sundry subscribers for the gift of \$495 for furnishing a tutorial room for the Division of Mathematics.

To Mrs. Charles S. Minot for her gift of \$200 for

the Charles Sedgwick Minot Fellowship for 1926-27.

To Messrs. C. D. Parker & Company for the gift of \$166.64 for Public Utility Management, Graduate School of Business Administration.

To sundry subscribers for the gifts of \$125 for the Norton Perkins Memorial.

To Mr. Francis R. Appleton for his gift of \$100 for the Department of the Classics.

To sundry subscribers for the gifts of \$100 for the Charles A. Brackett Professorship.

To Professor Edwin F. Gay for his gift of \$79 and to Mr. Albert Matthews for his gift of \$30.76 for the purchase of books for the Library.

To Mr. Philip A. Means for his gift of \$50 for the Cenote Fund, Peabody Museum.

To Mr. Edward Percival Merritt for his gift of \$30 for publishing Harvard Library Notes.

To sundry subscribers for the gifts of \$10 for the Semitic Museum.

To the Harvard Club of Andover for the gift of \$350 for the scholarship for 1926-27.

To the Associated Harvard Clubs for the gift of \$1750 for the Lionel de Jersey Harvard Studentship for 1926-27.

To the Harvard Club of Boston for the gift of \$250 for the scholarships for 1925-26.

To the Harvard Club of Chicago for the gift of \$1550 for the scholars' ips for 1926-27.

To the Harvard Club of Cincinnati for the gift of \$550 for the scholarships for 1926-27.

To the Harvard Club of Concord for the gift of \$300 for the scholarship for 1926-27.

To the Harvard Club of Connecticut for the gift of \$350 for 1926-27.

To the Harvard Club of the Connecticut Valley for the gift of \$260 for the scholarship for 1926-27.

To the Harvard Club of Dallas for the gift of \$150 towards the scholarship for 1926-27.

To the Harvard Club of France for the gift of \$674.97 towards the scholarships for 1926-27.

To the Harvard Club of Long Island for the gift of \$350 for the scholarship for 1926-27.

To the Harvard Club of Milton for the gift of \$600 for the scholarships for 1926-27.

To the Harvard Club of Milwaukee for the gift of \$200 towards the scholarship for 1926-27.

To the Harvard Club of Minnesota for the gift of \$175 towards the scholars' ip for 1926-27.

To the Harvard Club of New Bedford for the gift of \$150 towards the scholarship for 1926-27.

To the Harvard Club of New York City for the gift of \$1285 for the scholarships for 1926-27.

To the Harvard Club of Western Pennsylvania for the gift of \$246 for the scholarships for 1926-27.

To the Harvard Club of Seattle for the gift of \$100 for the scholarship for 1925-26.

To the Harvard Club of Washington, D.C. for the gift of \$175 towards the scholarship for 1926-27.

Voted that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude for the receipt of a clock and a collection of oil and water colors, a gift to the Harvard Dental School under the will of the late Clara J. Clapp.

Voted that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude to His Majesty the King of Siam for the generous gift of the literary works of the late King Rama VI and given in his memory and in commemoration of His Majesty's crematorial obsequies.

The President reported the following deaths:

Charles William Eliot, President of Harvard College, Emeritus, which occurred on the twenty-second of August, in the ninety-third year of his age.

Henry Fox Hewes, Instructor in Medicine, Graduate Courses, which occurred on the eighth of July, in the fifty-ninth year of his age.

The following resignations were received:

To take effect June 26, 1926: Harry Poole Burden, *Instructor in Surveying*.

To take effect September 1, 1926: Paul Birdsall, Douglas Swain Byers, and James Laurence Carroll, Jr., Theodore Lyman Turney, Jr., *Proctors*; Charles Mowbray Davidson, *Assistant in Landscape Architecture*; Edward Allen Boyden, *Assistant Professor of Comparative Anatomy*; Edward Wyllys Taylor, *James Jackson Putnam Professor of Neurology*.¹

Voted to make the following appointments:

For one year from July 1, 1926: Neil Wetmore Hosley, *Forest Assistant*; Paul Rupert Gast, *Instructor in Forestry*; Albert Collins Cline, *Assistant to the Director of the Harvard Forest and Instructor in Forestry*.

For the second half of 1926-27: Albert Edouard Navez, *Instructor in General Physiology*; Homer Williamson Le Sourd, *Lecturer on the Teaching of Science* (Education School).

For one year from September 1, 1926:

Proctors: Donald Coats Gates, George Lacey, Stanley de Jongh Osborne, Perry David Trafford, Jr.

Assistants: Edward Hooker Dewey, in *English*; Charles Adley Gregory, in *Government*.

Research Fellows: Robert Franklin Mehl and William Lester Gilliland, in *Chemistry*; David Bruce Dill, in *Physical Chemistry*; Gaylord Maish Meriman, in *Mathematics*; Henry Askew Barton, Jerome Boley Green, Robert James Havighurst, Francis Arthur Jenkins, Bernard Kurrelmeyer, and Enos Eby Witmer, in *Physics*.

Austin Teaching Fellows: Robert Thomas Daubigny Wickenden and Donald Drowne Reynolds, in *Geology*.

Tutors in the Division of Philosophy: Sheldon Glueck, Maurice Beck Hexter.

Tutors in the Division of History, Government and Economics: Seymour Edwin Harris, Melvin Gardner

¹ Becoming *Emeritus*.

de Chazeau, Clement Akerman, Mandell Morton Bober, Arthur William Marget.

Instructors: Clement Akerman, Mandell Morton Bober, Melvin Gardner de Chazeau, and Seymour Edwin Harris, in *Economics*; Sheldon Glueck and Maurice Beck Hexter, in *Social Ethics*; Charles Hartshorne, in *Philosophy*; Kuang-Ti Mei, in *Chinese*.

Lecturers: Herbert Vincent Neal, on *Zoölogy*; Barend Faddegon, on *Indic Philology*.

Landscape Architecture: Robert Nathan Cram, *Instructor in Landscape Architecture*; John Wilson, *Instructor in Modelling*.

School of Public Health: Fei-fan Tang, *Research Fellow in Bacteriology*; Walter Gerald Wickremesinghe, *Assistant in Vital Statistics*.

Hygiene and Physical Education: Daniel Joseph Kelly, *Assistant Director of Physical Education*; Norman Wallace Fradd, *Instructor in Physical Education*; Clarence Bertrand Van Wyck, *Secretary to the Department of Physical Education*; Edward Harding, Paul Howard Means, and Henry Alden Shaw, *Assistants in Hygiene*.

Graduate School of Business Administration: Harry Lewis Custard, Horace Nathaniel Gilbert, and Joseph Martin Klamon, *Instructors in Business Policy*; Thomas McKinley Wolfe, *Instructor in Finance*; Edmonde Fleming Wright, *Instructor in Industrial Management*.

Walker Webster Daly, *Secretary for Student Employment*.

Robert Joseph Koshland, a member of the *Advisory Committee of the Cancer Commission of Harvard University*.

Lionel Danforth Edie, and Gerhart von Schulze-Gaevernitz, *Lecturers on Political Economy*.

For two years from September 1, 1926: *Committee on Economic Research:* Charles Jesse Bullock, Chairman, Charles Francis Adams, Robert Amory, Wallace Brett Donham, Ogden Livingston Mills, Eugene Van Rensselaer Thayer, Frederic Haines Curtiss.

From September 1, 1926: Arthur Lovett Endicott, *Comptroller*.

For three years from September 1, 1926: Fabyan Packard, *Assistant Professor of Hygiene*; John George Jack, *Assistant Professor of Dendrology*; Willard Peabody Gerrish, *Assistant Professor of Mechanical Engineering*.

To serve while detailed here by the United States Government: Frank Camm, *Assistant Professor of Military Science and Tactics*; Laurance Sprague Stewart, *Assistant Professor of Naval Science and Tactics*; Arthur Hopkins Rice, *Professor of Naval Science and Tactics*.

Voted to proceed to the election of an Associate Professor of Industrial Management, to serve for five years from September 1, 1926: Whereupon ballots being given in, it appeared that Georges Frédéric Doriot was elected.

Voted to proceed to the election of the James Jackson Putnam Clinical Professor

of Neurology, to serve for three years from September 1, 1926: Whereupon ballots being given in, it appeared that James Bourne Ayer was elected.

Voted to appoint the following Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports for the academic year 1926-27: *Faculty members:* William John Bingham, Chairman, Alfred Worcester, Henry Pennypacker, Chester Noyes Greenough. *Graduate members:* Roger Irving Lee, Charles Pelham Curtis, Jr., William Edmunds.

Voted to appoint Francis Parkman a member of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences for one year from September 1, 1926.

The President nominated the following persons as members of Administrative Boards for the year 1926-27, and it was *Voted to appoint them:*

Harvard College: Chester Noyes Greenough, *Dean*; Alfred Worcester, Robert DeCourcy Ward, Gregory Paul Baxter, George Henry Chase, John Tucker Murray, Harold Hitchens Burbank, Delmar Leighton.

University Extension: Arthur Fisher Whittem, *Dean*; Clifford Herschel Moore, James Hardy Ropes, Wilbur Cortez Abbott, Hector James Hughes, John Tucker Murray, Walter Fenno Dearborn, Frederick George Nichols, Henry Wyman Holmes, Alfred Chester Hanford.

Graduate School of Arts and Sciences: George Henry Chase, *Dean*; George Lyman Kittredge, Elmer Peter Kohler, William Fogg Osgood, James Haughton Woods, Clifford Herschel Moore, Jeremiah Denis Mathias Ford, Charles Howard McIlwain, Allyn Abbott Young, Henry Wyman Holmes, William Henry Weston, Jr.

Dental School: David Linn Edsall, *Dean of the Faculty of Medicine and Dentistry*; LeRoy Matthew Simpson Miner, *Dean of the Dental School*; George Howard Monks, William Henry Potter, Amos Irving Hadley, George Henry Wright, Frank Turner Taylor, Fred Alexander Beckford, Lawrence Wills Baker, Harold DeWitt Cross, Martin Bassett Dill, Frank Holmes Cushman.

Medical School: Abbott Lawrence Lowell (*ex officio*), David Linn Edsall (*ex officio*), Chairman, Harvey Cushing, Reid Hunt, John Lewis Bremer, Walter Bradford Cannon, Charles Macfie Campbell, Simeon Burt Wolbach, Hans Zinsser, Worth Hale, Francis Weld Peabody, Kenneth Daniel Blackfan, James Howard Means.

Voted to grant leave of absence to Professor Leo Wiener for the first half of

the academic year 1926-27, in accordance with the rules established by this Board December 10, 1923.

Voted to grant leaves of absence to the following: Professor Alfred M. Tozzer, for the second half of 1926-27; Faculty Instructor Charles L. Connor, for the year 1926-27; Professor Charles T. Copeland for the academic year 1927-28.

Meeting of October 11, 1926

The Treasurer reported the following receipts, and the same were gratefully accepted:

From the estate of Jonathan M. Parmenter, \$18,457.50 for the Henry D. Parmenter and Jonathan M. Parmenter Scholarships.

From the estate of James Bosley Noel Wyatt, \$10,000 for a perpetual scholarship or scholarships for needy and worthy Maryland boys.

From the estate of Susan Greene Dexter, \$400.

From the estate of Lucy Williams Burr, \$112.84.

Voted that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude to the following persons for their generous gifts:

To an anonymous friend for the gift of \$25,113.01 for research and instruction in Abnormal and Dynamic Psychology.

To sundry subscribers for the gifts of \$18,000 for the Medical School dormitory.

To the Carnegie Corporation of New York for the gift of \$7500, to Messrs. Percy L. Atherton and Alexander Steinert for their gifts of \$1000 each and to Mr. Charles H. Ditson for his gift of \$500 for the Endowment Fund of the Division of Music.

To Mr. and Mrs. George A. McKinlock for their gift of \$7590.86 for the George A. McKinlock, Jr., dormitory.

To Mr. Charles F. Bacon for his gift of \$5000, to Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears for her gift of \$500 and to Mr. Willard Wadsworth for his gift of \$100 for the French ceiling of the Fogg Art Museum.

To the Studebaker Corporation for the gift of \$2500 for the Albert Russel Erskine Bureau for Street Traffic Research.

To Mr. Elihu Thomson for his gift of \$2500 for books for the Division of Chemistry.

To Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan for his gift of \$1250 for special expenses of the Library and \$500 for the Division of Industrial Hygiene.

To sundry subscribers for the gifts of \$1684.33 for books for McKinlock Hall.

To the Children's Hospital for the gift of \$1000 for the Department of Bacteriology and \$600 for the Department of Pathology.

To sundry subscribers for the gifts of \$1000 for the Law School Endowment.

To Mr. George R. Agassiz for his gift of \$1000 for publications of the Astronomical Observatory.

To Mr. Louis D. Brandeis for his gift of \$1000 for a research scholarship in the Law School.

To Professor Archibald C. Coolidge for his gift of \$700 for library administrative expenses.

To Mr. Chester D. Pugsley for his gift of \$600 for scholarships in International Law and \$50 towards the Foreign Graduate Scholarship.

To Mrs. Charles E. Mason for her gift of \$500 for a special salary.

To the Nashua Manufacturing Company for the gift of \$500 for the Division of Industrial Hygiene.

To a friend for the gift of \$495 for the Cancer Commission of Harvard University and to an anonymous friend for the gift of \$250 towards a certain salary.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of \$250 for a special scholarship in the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.

To Mr. Henry H. Stevens for his gift of \$200 and to Mr. Harold R. Shurtleff for his gift of \$325 for the purchase of books for the Library.

To Mrs. Edwin F. Atkins for her gift of \$133.33, to Mrs. Edwin F. Atkins, Jr., for her gift of \$133.50 and to Mrs. William H. Claffin, Jr., for her gift of \$133.25 to be added to the income of the Atkins Fund for Tropical Research in Economic Botany.

To the Phi Delta Kappa for the gift of \$100 for the scholarship.

To Mr. Arthur Sachs for his gift of \$83.33 for the case system of teaching, in the Graduate School of Business Administration.

To Messrs. Charles Jackson, George S. Jackson, Robert A. Jackson and to Mrs. Ralph B. Williams for their gift of \$57.50 towards the George Schunemann Jackson Fund.

To sundry subscribers for the gifts of \$50 towards the Charles A. Brackett Professorship.

To the Class of 1928 for the gift of \$50 for the scholarship.

To Messrs. C. D. Parker & Company, Inc. for the gift of \$41.66 for Public Utility Management.

To Mr. Gardner W. Chase for his gift of \$25 for the purchase of books for the Business School Library.

To sundry subscribers for the gifts of \$371 towards the Harvard Endowment Fund.

To the Associated Harvard Clubs for the gift of \$400 for the scholarship for 1926-27.

To the Harvard Club of Boston for the gift of \$1200 for scholarships for 1926-27.

To the Harvard Club of Southern California for the gift of \$200 towards the scholarship for 1926-27.

To the Harvard Club of Kansas City, Missouri, for the gift of \$307 for the scholarship for 1926-27.

To the Harvard Club of Maryland for the gift of \$500 for the scholarships for 1926-27.

To the Harvard Club of Oklahoma for the gift of \$75 towards a scholarship for 1926-27.

To the Rocky Mountain Harvard Club for the gift of \$75 towards the scholarship for 1926-27.

To the Harvard Club of St. Louis for the gift of \$550 for the scholarship for 1926-27.

To the Harvard Club of San Francisco for the gift of \$400 towards the scholarships for 1926-27.

To the Harvard Club of Vermont for the gift of \$300 towards the scholarship for 1926-27.

The President reported that, in accord-

ance with the terms of the Charles Eliot Norton Professorship of Poetry, he had appointed Professor Clifford H. Moore, in place of Professor E. K. Rand on the committee for 1926-27, and Professor Paul J. Sachs, Chairman, Professors George H. Chase, G. Harold Edgell, John L. Lowes and Mr. Henry James as the committee for 1927-28.

The following resignations were received and accepted to take effect:

September 1, 1926: J. M. Begg, A. Burkhard, and J. S. Cooper, Jr., *Proctors*; Knox Charlton Black, *Assistant in Physics*; Wilmer Atkinson Jenkins, *Instructor in Mathematics*.

October 1, 1926: Donald Statler Villars, *Research Fellow in Chemistry*.

Voted to make the following appointments:

For one year from July 1, 1926: Maxwell Nicoll Halsey and Granvyl Godfrey Hulse, *Research Fellows in Street Traffic*.

For one year from September 1, 1926:

Proctors: Albert C. Bickford, Richard P. Crenshaw, Jr.

Austin Teaching Fellow: George Lyle Church, in *Botany*.

Research Fellows: Albert Harold Blatt, in *Chemistry*; Paul Althaus Smith and Donald Everett Richmond, in *Mathematics*; Dharmananda Kosambi, in *Philosophy*; Harvard Burton Vincent, in *Physics*; Kenneth Stewart Cole, in *Physics and Biology*.

Assistants: Thomas Edwin Moore, Dana Bennett Durand, and Irving Trefethen Richards, in *English*; Charles Mather Smith Niver and Howard Taylor Fisher, in *Fine Arts*; Frank Spencer Balthis, Jr., Arthur Watson Bromage, James Quayle Dealey, Jr., Hugh Langdon Elsbree, Frederick Francis Houser, Paul Revere Hutchinson, Norman Judson Padelford, Carl Rudolph Vickers, and Thornton Chapman Sinclair, in *Government*; Everett Needham Case, Stanley de Jongh Osborne, James Carroll McDonald, and Vincent Mary Scramuzza, in *History*; Robert Allan Young, in *Education*.

Tutor in the Division of Fine Arts: Charles Mather Smith Niver.

Instructors: Andrew Campbell Berry, in *Mathematics*; Andrew Bigham Van Woert, in *Mechanical Engineering*.

Student Advisors, Law School: Livingston Hall, Chairman, George Harnagel, Jr., Bernard Emmet Paul McCaffery, Ralph Kingsley Chase, Carlyle Edgar Yates, William Nahum Gates, Hubert Carpenter Mandeville, Jr., Philip Godfrey Phillips, Robert Stinson, Michael Joseph Shagan, Walter Julius Milde, Waldo Charles Poletti.

Graduate School of Business Administration: Lynn Irvine Schoonover, *Instructor in Bank Management*; John Garland Pollard, Jr., *Instructor*

in Marketing; John Calhoun Baker, *Instructor in Foreign Trade*; Adolf Augustus Berle, Jr., *Lecturer on Industrial Finance*; Jacob Anton De Haas, *Lecturer on Foreign Trade*.

Dental School: *Lecturers*: Edwin Newell Kent, on *Conduct of Practice*; Halsey Beach Loder, on *Surgical Pathology and Surgery*; Walter Vern MacGilvra, on *Anæsthesia*.

Adelbert Fernald, *Curator of the Museum and Librarian*.

Instructors in Dental Research: Arthur Allen Libby, Henry Forrest Libby.

Instructors in Operative Dentistry: Raymond Paul Cassidy, Ræburn Roundy Davenport, Walter Alonzo Davis, Ralph Corydon Curtis, Joseph William Nevins, Edward Melville Quinby, William Daniel Squarebrigs, Lawrence Wetherbee Bowers, Ralph Maurice Towle.

Instructors in Prosthetic Dentistry: Henry Joseph Carney, Arthur Wellington Hicks, Rolla Beane Sargent.

Instructors in Orthodontia: George Nathan Abbott, Fred Ralph Blumenthal, Adelbert Fernald, Cleophas Paul Bonin, Ralph Edward Gove.

Instructors in Industrial Dentistry: Earle Leslie Bradway, Russell Norman Hopkins, Harold Lee Peacock, Spurgeon DeWitt Turner.

Instructors: Moses Solomon Stock, in *Extracting and Oral Surgery*; Shinji Fujishiro, in *Orthodontic Technique*.

Assistants in Operative Dentistry: Edgar Leo Abt, Harold Edward Dyer, Elbert Swift Godfrey, Walter Holland Irvine, Edwin Toivo Holmes, Victor Ivan Merriam, Louis Miskell, Peter Anthony Dempsey, Paul Edmund Boyle, Frederick Lincoln Dexter, Jr., Peter Reginald MacKinnon.

Assistants: Mitsuta Manabe, in *Operative Technique*; Everett Adams Tisdale, in *Orthodontic Technique*; Oscar Carl Jostedt, in *Prosthetic Dentistry*.

Honorary Curators, Library: Robert Gould Shaw, of the *Theatre Collection*; Charles Rockwell Lanman, of *Indic Manuscripts*; Matthew Lewis Crosby, of *Books in Spanish*; Edward Kennard Rand, of *Manuscripts*; Frederick Adams Woods, of *Portuguese History*; Clarence Macdonald Warner, of *Canadian History and Literature*; Henry Goddard Leach, of *Scandinavian History and Literature*; Charles Lyon Chandler, of *South American History and Literature*; Thomas Barbour, of *Books Relating to the Pacific*; John Batterson Stetson, Jr., of *Portuguese Literature*; Franklin Eddy Parker, Jr., of *English Literature in the 18th Century*.

Medical School: *Assistants*: William Bradley Breed, in *Medicine*; James Stewart Rooney and Ralph Milton Crumrine, in *Pathology*; George Calvin Prather and William Martindale Shedden, in *Anatomy*; Gordon Douglas Atkinson, Roger Colgate Graves, Bernard Graham Scholefield, and Amzi Bedell Shoemaker, in *Genito-Urinary Surgery*; Edwin Parker Hayden, in *Surgery*.

Research Fellows: David Brunswick, Antonio Barbeau, Wenceslao Pascual, Herbert Sessions Wells, and Raymond Lull Zwemer, in *Physiology*; Donald Macomber, in *Obstetrics*; Nestor Decamps, in *Medicine*; Francis Farnham Heyroth, in *Physical Chemistry*.

Percival Bailey, *Instructor in Surgery*.

Arthur John McLean, *Arthur Tracy Cabot Fellow*, in charge of the Laboratory of Surgical Research. John Howard Ferguson, *Student Assistant in Pathology*.

Voted to appoint Paul Rice Doolin, *Instructor and Tutor in History and Literature*, for three years from September 1, 1926.

Voted to proceed to the election of an *Associate Professor of Industrial Management*, to serve for three years from September 1, 1926: Whereupon ballots being given in, it appeared that David Frank Edwards was elected.

The resignation of James Byrne, as Fellow of the Corporation, was received and accepted to take effect October 11, 1926.

Voted that the President be requested to communicate to the Board of Overseers at their meeting of October 11, 1926, the resignation of James Byrne, a Fellow of the Corporation, and to ask that the President and Fellows may have the consent of the Overseers to proceed to the election of a Fellow in his place.

The consent of the Board of Overseers having been obtained, *voted* to proceed to the election of a Fellow of the Corporation in place of James Byrne, resigned: Whereupon ballots being given in, it appeared that Thomas Nelson Perkins was elected.

Voted to communicate this election to the Board of Overseers that they may consent thereto if they see fit.

Voted to appoint the following members of the Library Council for one year from September 1, 1926:

Archibald Cary Coolidge, Chairman, Charles Homer Haskins, George Lyman Kittredge, Edwin Francis Gay, Theodore Lyman, Chester Noyes Greenough, Thomas Barbour, Kenneth Ballard Murdock, Secretary.

Voted to appoint Charles Earle Raven, *William Belden Noble Lecturer* for 1926-27.

Voted to change the title of Torr Wagner Harmer from *Assistant to Instructor in Anatomy*.

Notice was received announcing the

election of Geoffrey Platt, Leo Francis Daley, and John Randolph Burke as undergraduate members of the Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports for 1926-27.

The following list of members of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences of Harvard College, who have been chosen by the Associates as an Academic Board of Radcliffe College for the academic year 1926-27, was submitted and approved:

Miss Ada L. Comstock (*ex officio*), Chairman, Miss Bernice V. Brown (*ex officio*), Professors Gregory P. Baxter, William S. Ferguson, Charles H. Grandgent, Charles B. Gulick, George L. Kittredge, George H. Parker,¹ Alfred M. Tozzer, Allyn A. Young; Professor Kenneth G. T. Webster, Secretary.

Voted to grant leave of absence to Associate Professor Samuel R. Detwiler for the second half of 1926-27.

Voted to grant leave of absence to Assistant Professor Richmond L. Hawkins for the first half of 1927-28, in accordance with the rules established by this Board May 31, 1880.

Voted to grant the use of Sanders Theatre on Friday evening, November 5, for the Princeton-Harvard Glee Club Concert; on December 27, 28, 29, and 30, for meetings of various learned societies; and on Wednesday and Friday evenings October 13, 15, 20, 22, 27, 29, and November 3, for lectures by Professor Gilbert Murray.

OVERSEERS' RECORDS

Annual Meeting September 28, 1926

The following twenty members were present: Mr. Elliott, the President of the Board, Mr. Lowell, the President of the University, Mr. Adams, the Treasurer of the University, Messrs. Agassiz, R. W. Boyden, Briggs, Cabot, C. A. Coolidge, T. J. Coolidge, Davis, Gage, Hallowell,

¹ Professor William H. Weston, Jr., during absence of Professor Parker.

Houston, Howe, Jackson, Moore, Perkins, Slocum, Wadsworth, Young.

The record of the previous meeting was read and approved.

Mr. Young, on behalf of the Committee on Elections, reported that the following persons had been duly chosen at the election by postal ballot as members of the Board of Overseers:

For the Term of Six Years

| | <i>Votes</i> |
|--|--------------|
| LeBaron Russell Briggs, Cambridge | 6989 |
| Dwight Filley Davis, St. Louis, Mo. | 3968 |
| David Franklin Houston, New York, N.Y. . | 3300 |
| John White Hallowell, Milton | 2744 |
| Thomas Jefferson Coolidge, Boston..... | 2658 |

And the Board *voted* to accept this report, and the foregoing persons were duly declared to be members of the Board of Overseers.

The Board proceeded to the election of a President for the ensuing year, and ballots having been given in, it appeared that Howard Elliott had received nineteen ballots, being all that were cast and was declared elected and took the chair.

The President of the University presented the votes of the President and Fellows of September 27, 1926, appointing: For one year from September 1, 1926: Lionel Danforth Edie and Gerhart von Schulze Gaevernitz, *Lecturers on Political Economy*; Francis Parkman, *a member of the faculty of Arts and Sciences*; for three years from September 1, 1926: Fabyan Packard, *Assistant Professor of Hygiene*; John George Jack, *Assistant Professor of Dendrology*; Willard Peabody Gerrish, *Assistant Professor of Mechanical Engineering*; to serve while detailed here by the United States Government: Frank Camm, *Assistant Professor of Military Science and Tactics*; Arthur Hopkins Rice, *Professor of Naval Science and Tactics*; Laurance Sprague Stewart, *Assistant Professor of Naval Science and Tactics*; as members of Administrative Boards for the academic year of 1926-27: *Harvard College*: Chester

Noyes Greenough, Dean, Alfred Worcester, Robert DeCourcy Ward, Gregory Paul Baxter, George Henry Chase, John Tucker Murray, Harold Hitchings Burbank, Delmar Leighton; *University Extension*: Arthur Fisher Whittem, Dean, Clifford Herschel Moore, James Hardy Ropes, Wilbur Cortez Abbot, Hector James Hughes, John Tucker Murray, Walter Fenno Dearborn, Frederick George Nichols, Henry Wyman Holmes, Alfred Chester Hanford; *Graduate School of Arts and Sciences*: George Henry Chase, Dean, George Lyman Kittredge, Elmer Peter Kohler, William Fogg Osgood, James Haughton Woods, Clifford Herschel Moore, Jeremiah Denis Mathias Ford, Charles Howard McIlwain, Allyn Abbott Young, Henry Wyman Holmes, William Henry Weston, Jr.; *Dental School*: David Linn Edsall, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine and Dentistry, LeRoy Matthew Simpson Miner, Dean of the Dental School, George Howard Monks, William Henry Potter, Amos Irving Hadley, George Henry Wright, Frank Turner Taylor, Fred Alexander Beckford, Lawrence Wills Baker, Harold DeWitt Cross, Martin Bassett Dill, Frank Holmes Cushman; *Medical School*: Abbott Lawrence Lowell (*ex officio*), David Linn Edsall (*ex officio*), Chairman, Harvey Cushing, Reid Hunt, John Lewis Bremer, Walter Bradford Cannon, Charles Macfie Campbell, Simeon Burt Wolbach, Hans Zinsser, Worth Hale, Francis Weld Peabody, Kenneth Daniel Blackfan, James Howard Means; as members of the Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports for the Academic year of 1926-27: *Faculty members*: William John Bingham, Chairman, Alfred Worcester, Henry Pennypacker, Chester Noyes Greenough; *Graduate members*: Roger Irving Lee, Charles Pelham Curtis, Jr., William Edmunds; — and the Board *voted* to consent to said votes.

The President of the Board announced

the appointment of the following committees: *Committee on Honorary Degrees*: Eliot Wadsworth, Chairman, Howard Elliott, George A. Gordon, Edgar C. Felton, William S. Thayer; *Committee on the War Memorial on the part of the Overseers*: Howard Elliott, Chairman, Mark A. DeWolfe Howe, Langdon P. Marvin, William C. Boyden, LeBaron Russell Briggs, Charles Moore.

Mr. Wadsworth, Chairman of the Executive Committee, presented the list of the Visiting and other Committees of the Board for the Academic year of 1926-27, and the Board *voted* to accept and approve said list and said list was ordered to be printed.

Upon the motion of Mr. Wadsworth the Board adopted the following votes:

That the Executive Committee be authorized to make such changes in, and additions to, the list of Visiting and other Committees of the Board as may be necessary, or as may seem to it advisable, reporting the same when made to the Board for its approval, at the meeting next following such action.

That the Chairman of each Visiting Committee be requested to review the reports of his Committee during recent years, with a view to bringing to the attention of the Executive Committee any recommendations which have apparently failed of receiving due attention from the Governing Boards;

That the Secretary of the Board be directed to mail a copy of the foregoing vote to every such Chairman.

That at that point in the order of business at which reports of Committees are in order, the President of the Board shall call in their usual order on the Chairmen of the several Visiting Committees (except that the Chairmen of such Committees as made no report during the previous academic year shall first be called on), for brief oral reports, in addition to such written reports as may be presented; it being the intention of the Board that enough oral reports be submitted at each meeting so that the roll of Committees may be completed and oral reports received from all at least once during the academic year;

That the Secretary of the Board be directed to mail a copy of the foregoing vote to every such Chairman, and after consultation with the Chairman of the Executive Committee to insert in the advance order of business for every meeting a list of the Committees, the Chairmen of which are likely to be called on for such oral reports at the meeting.

Mr. Wadsworth gave notice that at the Stated Meeting of the Board on October 11, 1926, he should move to amend the

Rules and Bylaws of the Board by repealing Section 30 of said Rules and Bylaws relating to reports of the Executive Committee, and the Secretary was instructed to give due notice thereof to members of the Board.

Mr. Wadsworth presented the report of the Committee to Visit the Division of Fine Arts and the Fogg Art Museum, and upon the recommendation of the Executive Committee it was accepted and ordered to be printed.

The Secretary of the Board communicated the following resolution received from the Associated Harvard Clubs, and it was referred to the Committee on Harvard College:

Resolved that it be the sense of the Associated Harvard Clubs that the memory of distinguished Harvard alumni be perpetuated by naming buildings of the University for them wherever possible; and,

Further resolved that this recommendation be presented to the Board of Overseers.

The Secretary communicated to the Board the following acknowledgment from Mrs. Charles Eliot of the wreath of roses sent by the Board on the occasion of President Eliot's funeral:

Mr. Eliot's family wish to express their deep appreciation of the beautiful wreath of red roses so kindly sent to Appleton Chapel by the Overseers of Harvard College.

The Board *voted* to adjourn.
Adjourned.

Stated Meeting, October 11, 1926

The following twenty-six members were present: Mr. Elliott, the President of the Board, Mr. Lowell, the President of the University, Mr. Adams, the Treasurer of the University, Messrs. Agassiz, W. C. Boyden, Briggs, Cabot, C. A. Coolidge, T. J. Coolidge, Drury, Felton, Gage, Gordon, Hallowell, Howe, Jackson, James, Marvin, Moore, Perkins, Slocum, Thayer, Wadsworth, Wendell, Woods, Young.

The reading of the record of the previous meeting was omitted.

The votes of the President and Fellows of September 27, 1926, electing James Bourne Ayer, *James Jackson Putnam Clinical Professor of Neurology*, to serve for three years from September 1, 1926; George Frederic Doriot, *Associate Professor of Industrial Management*, to serve for five years from September 1, 1926; were taken from the table, and the Board *voted* to consent to said votes.

The President of the University presented the votes of the President and Fellows of October 11, 1926, electing David Frank Edwards, *Associate Professor of Industrial Management*, to serve for three years from September 1, 1926; appointing Paul Rice Doolin, *Instructor and Tutor in History and Literature*, for three years from September 1, 1926; the following members of the Library Council for one year from September 1, 1926: Archibald Cary Coolidge, Chairman, Charles Homer Haskins, George Lyman Kittredge, Edwin Francis Gay, Theodore Lyman, Chester Noyes Greenough, Thomas Barbour, Kenneth Ballard Murdock, Secretary; and the Board *voted* to consent to said votes.

The President of the University presented the vote of the President and Fellows of October 11, 1926, communicating to the Board the resignation of James Byrne, a Fellow of the Corporation, and asking that the President and Fellows may have the consent of the Overseers to proceed to the election of a Fellow in his place, and the Board *voted* to consent to said vote.

The consent of the Board of Overseers having been obtained, the President and Fellows then proceeded to the election of a Fellow of the Corporation in the place of James Byrne resigned, and ballots having been given in, it appeared that Thomas Nelson Perkins was elected, and thereupon the President of the University com-

municated this vote to the Board of Overseers that they may consent thereto if they see fit, and said vote was laid over under the Rules.

The President of the Board thereupon gave notice that a Special Meeting of the Board will be held at the office of the President and Fellows, 50 State Street, Boston, on Monday, October 25, 1926, to consider and act upon the aforesaid vote of the President and Fellows electing Thomas Nelson Perkins a Fellow of the Corporation in the place of James Byrne, resigned.

Pursuant to notice duly given by the Secretary of the Board, and upon the motion of Mr. Wadsworth, the Board *voted* to repeal Section 30 of the Rules and Bylaws of the Board as follows:

At the Annual Meeting of the Board, the Executive Committee shall present a report on the actions and recommendations of the Board and its several Committees during the preceding year, and a certified copy of this report when approved by the Board, shall be transmitted to the President and Fellows for their information and for such action thereon as the President and Fellows shall deem expedient.

Mr. Wadsworth, on behalf of the Executive Committee, communicated the following additional appointments to Visiting Committees of the Board: *Law School*: Joseph P. Cotton, Dean Sage; *Military Science and Tactics*: Francis M. Weld, Archibald G. Thacher; *Germanic Museum*: Ellery Sedgwick, Julian Mack.

The roll-call for reports from Visiting Committees was then taken up and brief oral reports were made as follows: Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, by Mr. Agassiz; Health and Athletic Sports, by Mr. Young; Alumni Relations, by Mr. Marvin; Administration and Accounts, by Mr. Slocum; Anthropology and Peabody Museum, by Mr. Young; School of Landscape Architecture, by Mr. C. A. Coolidge; Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, by Mr. W. C. Boyden; Astronomical Observatory, by Mr. Agassiz.

Upon the motion of the President of

the University, the Board *voted* that a Committee of three members of the Board be appointed to consider and report at a later meeting of the Board, in conjunction with a similar Committee to be appointed by the President and Fellows, upon changes in and amendments to the Statutes of the University, and the President of the Board appointed as members of said Committee: Mr. Briggs, Chairman, Mr. R. W. Boyden, Mr. Young.

The Board *voted* to adjourn.

Adjourned.

Special Meeting, October 25, 1926

The following twelve members were present: Mr. Lowell, the President of the University, Mr. Adams, the Treasurer of the University, Messrs. Agassiz, R. W. Boyden, Briggs, Cabot, C. A. Coolidge, Hallowell, Howe, Jackson, Wadsworth, Young.

In the absence of the President of the Board, Judge Cabot was elected President *pro tempore*.

The reading of the record of the previous meeting was omitted.

The vote of the President and Fellows of October 11, 1926, electing Thomas Nelson Perkins, a Fellow of the Corporation in the place of James Byrne, resigned, was taken from the table, and the Board *voted* to consent to this vote.

The Board *voted* to adjourn.

Adjourned.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE

PRISCILLA GOUGH, DIRECTOR OF
PUBLICITY

Radcliffe opened its 47th year as a college with an enrollment of 1028 students, this being a slight increase over the 944 who registered in 1925-26. Of these, 728 belong to the undergraduate body and 245 are graduate students. Further analysis of the figures shows that there are

205 Freshmen, of whom 33 come from Western and Southern states. There are in all 89 students from the West and South.

Several scholarship and fellowship awards have been made for the year. Miss Cecilia H. Payne, who took her doctor's degree at Radcliffe in 1925 and who holds a National Research Council Fellowship, and Eleanor Lansing Dulles, who took her doctorate here in 1926, have been appointed as research fellows. With Miss Sarah Wambaugh these constitute the first three appointments of the sort made at Radcliffe. Our foreign fellowships are held this year by students from Denmark, England and Hungary. Five travelling fellows have been appointed by the College for the year 1926-27, and six fellowships given by the Carnegie Corporation of New York for the study of fine arts are administered here. Of these, five are studying at Radcliffe and one at the American Academy in Rome. Seventy-four undergraduate scholarships have been awarded this year, of which eight were given to members of the entering class.

Many changes have been made both in buildings and grounds. Alterations on Fay House, which is used for administration as well as for instruction purposes, have resulted in additional classrooms and more adequate office space. New brick and cement walks have been laid around the campus connecting the permanent buildings, and at the dormitories on Shepard Street a new driveway has been constructed.

A pre-opening activity of the College which proved to be both worthwhile and enjoyable was an undergraduate student conference held at Cedar Hill, Waltham, Massachusetts, from September 24 to 26, when twenty-five girls representing the Student Council, heads of halls, and presidents of undergraduate societies met informally with the President and the

Dean to discuss matters pertaining to college life and activities.

For the second time, a Formal Opening of Radcliffe was held in the First Church at the corner of Mason and Garden Streets on Tuesday, September 28, at 10 o'clock. The entire student body, headed by the President, the Dean and members of the Associates and Council, marched to the church where short addresses were made by President Comstock, Dean Brown and Ethel Cummings, president of the Student Government Association.

Social activities share almost equally with the problems of registration during the first few days of the college year, when old students vie with one another in welcoming the new and explaining to them the various organizations and societies, as well as the best courses to take.

The first meeting of the graduate students was held on Thursday, September 30, in Agassiz House when Professor George H. Chase, Dean of the Graduate School, Professor Clifford H. Moore, Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences of Harvard University, and Mr. Walter B. Briggs, Assistant Librarian of the Harvard Library, spoke. Tea was served at President Comstock's house.

Undergraduate festivities began on Saturday, October 2, when the Student Government Association and the Christian Association united in a reception to the new students. Representatives of the student organizations explained their clubs and the usual stunt, tea and dancing ended a jolly afternoon. Following this in turn, classes and clubs have welcomed and entertained the newcomers hospitably and cordially.

At a Student Government Mass Meeting on October 13 the more serious business of the Association was explained by the chairmen of the standing committees.

The regular Thursday Noon Hour meetings of the entire college have begun this year with marked success, and already the

students have heard Dr. Ballantine who played his famous variation on "Mary Had a Little Lamb"; Miss Vera Micheles, a Russian graduate student; Miss Abbie Farwell Brown who read from her poems; and a farcical debate under the auspices of the Debating Council. Mary F. Williams, 1927, of Cambridge, is in charge.

A decided increase both in number of girls seeking work and the number of employers applying for aid is shown by the figures in the annual report of the Director of the Appointment Bureau which has just been presented. In 1925-26, 1482 calls were received from employers as compared with 1052 for the previous year. 211 undergraduates registered for work as compared with 128 in 1924-25, and of these 186 were placed.

An interesting survey of the earning capacity of the class of 1926 was made in June by Miss Marjorie Scher, a member of the class, under the direction of the Appointment Bureau. Miss Scher found that 74 per cent of the class worked during some part of their college course, and earned approximately \$55,000. Sixteen students working all four years earned \$15,000. The work done varied from airing a dog to teaching a Sunday School class.

On Sunday, October 24, President Comstock spoke at the Community Church, Boston, on "Religion and Character." Miss Comstock also speaks every Monday at college prayers.

Miss Ruth Wolff of Plainfield, N.J., who received her certificate from the Central School of Physical Education in 1926, has been appointed part-time instructor in the Gymnasium. All Freshmen are required to take some form of outdoor physical exercise before the regular indoor gymnasium classes begin. This year tennis was the favorite sport with field hockey a close second; archery and riding were chosen by much smaller groups. For the upperclassmen physical training is a mat-

ter of choice. The varsity hockey team has played several games both on its own field and away.

STUDENT LIFE

By THOMAS H. ELIOT, '28

The Harvard Freshmen, Class of 1930, did not arrive at Cambridge on the subway *en masse*, as the moving-picture directors would have had them, eating bananas; nor did they register (after a more civilized and less collegiate arrival) in such great numbers as a year previous. The punctual registration total of the class was 932, 96 less than in 1925. This was largely due to the new restrictions placed on the numbers of the Freshman class. Extra character references, detailed school report, and photographs, all gone over especially carefully when the applicant was of the low-pass group, helped keep the numbers down. Added to this was the fact that the limitation of the class to 1000 members, in force a year ago, now means the class including the considerable number of "dropped" Freshmen, which were not counted last year.

The University as a whole did not go as the Freshman class did. Early registration returns put the total of those registered at 7365, an increase over the 1925 figure, 6955. Chief among the numerical gainers were the College, with an increase from 3173 to 3208; the Law School, from 1191 to 1353, and the Theological School, with the comparatively sharp rise from 49 to 69. The Dental School, the Engineering School, and the School of Public Health were the only departments to show a decrease in attendance, and in each case the drop was small.

To return to the registering Freshmen: one of the first things to greet them as they registered was a pledge card, asking them to subscribe to the Student Council Budget. The Budget was planned last spring by a committee of the Student

Council, and its purposes outlined in the report written by the chairman, J. F. Barnes, '27, reading in part:

"Hitherto, the College has been asked each year to contribute several times to individual drives for money. The duplication of effort in collection, and the inconvenience and annoyance caused to the individual student, have redounded almost without exception to the detriment of the drives concerned. One drive, advertised as absolutely the only drive, would be more likely to meet with a generous response on the part of the student body."

The quota for the Budget drive was set at \$10,000 for the University as a whole. Of this \$5000 was to be allotted to the Phillips Brooks House Association, \$3000 to the Class Funds, and the remainder to the Student Council for charities and its own expenses. The undergraduates exceeded the quota, subscribing \$10,610, mostly in pledges; \$1898 was in cash or checks. Bills are to be sent to the large number that signed the pledge cards. The Budget drive was conducted by J. L. Pool, '28, assisted by the rest of the committee and the other class treasurers.

The Freshmen who had pledged, on the average, about a dollar and a half apiece to the Budget, now invaded the Freshman dormitories. Here another novelty greeted them, McKinlock Hall, just east of Gore Hall, not quite finished, but nevertheless livable. Unlike the other Freshman dormitories, McKinlock does not contain a dining-room, its residents taking their meals in Gore. The ground floor of McKinlock includes a library wherein are kept many books related to courses especially popular among Freshmen. The completion of this dormitory makes it possible to put most of the Freshman class in the buildings by the river, only Shepherd Hall now being used as an "extra" Freshman dormitory.

McKinlock, however, is by no means the only new building at Harvard this year. Another undergraduate dormitory opened for the first time is Straus Hall, a beautiful colonial building west of Matthews that completes the cloistering project on that side of the Yard. The rooms in Straus, which are occupied by underclassmen rather than Seniors, are modern and comfortable, although unpleasantly close to Massachusetts Avenue. The building was given by Jesse Isidor Straus, '93, Percy S. Straus, '97, and Herbert N. Straus, '03, in memory of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Isidor Straus. One of the features of the building is a large and handsome living-room, supposed to serve as a gathering place for the residents of Massachusetts, Straus, and Matthews Halls. The fact that this room is for the most part empty is one that presents a considerable problem to those who would have undergraduate life centre around the numerous quadrangles being formed in the Yard.

Across the river, and soon to be connected with Cambridge by the new John W. Weeks Memorial footbridge, which is nearly completed, is the Harvard Business School, still only partly finished. There is reason to believe that the School as originally planned will remain only partly finished for a considerable time. Enough has been done, however, to give the students living quarters in the new buildings. The latter, which were at first designated, in true business-like fashion, as Unit A and Unit B, have now been named by the donor, George F. Baker, LL.D. '26. The halls have been named by Mr. Baker in honor of prominent Secretaries of the Treasury of the United States.

Less complete than the Business School is the new Fogg Art Museum on Quincy Street, large and commodious, more beautiful in the interior than from the outside. Three stories high in the front, four in the rear, from some angles the

building, which will be opened soon, has a factory-like appearance. But in the interior, beauty is wedded with utility. Especially beautiful features are the court, based on that of an Italian monastery, and the oak-beamed ceiling of the main lecture hall. There are ventilators under each seat, the partitions are sound-proof, the building fireproof.

Other buildings still in the embryo are the baseball cage, the additions to the Law School, and the memorial University Chapel. Strictly speaking, the first of these is no longer embryonic — it is growing in the open, west of the locker building and north of the wooden stands at the end of the Stadium. The cage was anonymously donated more than two years ago, but until this fall no site was definitely agreed upon.

The nation-wide campaign for \$5,000,000 for the Law School opened on October 25, under eighteen district heads. Only part of this campaign, to be sure, is for the purpose of enlarging the Law School buildings, the prime reason for the drive being to establish chairs of research.

The case of the Chapel is a delicate one. After it was definitely decided that the war memorial should take this form, a prospective plan was drawn up which was regarded with little favor by the undergraduates, who seemed to prefer either a gymnasium or a swimming-pool as a memorial. The *Crimson* took occasion to voice its long-standing opposition to the Chapel once again. But now it seems likely that a swimming-pool is in the offing without the word "memorial" tacked on to it — and, belying their own arguments, the students have flocked to Appleton Chapel every Sunday this fall, taxing the seating capacity to the limit on the day when the Lord Bishop of London preached.

Two other edifices, though not strictly Harvard buildings, should be mentioned in a list of physical changes around Har-

ward. One of these is the University Theatre, opened on October 30, which is the last step in the alteration of the character of Harvard Square. A moving-picture and vaudeville theatre open from two o'clock to half-past ten, this new attraction is expected to draw large audiences from the University.

The other building, not yet erected, is more of an obstruction to Harvard development. This is the projected Manter Hall Building, on the corner of Holyoke and Mount Auburn Streets. Manter Hall School, still known as "The Widow's," has bought the two buildings that now house the Dunster Bookshop, the *Advocate* and the Harvard Dramatic Club; and while the last two organizations take quarters in Ridgley Annex, Manter Hall plans to tear down the wooden buildings and erect a six-story brick structure, with stores on the first floor and the school above. The planned building is directly in the path of the proposed development of Harvard from the Yard to the river.

Back at McKinlock Hall, the Freshman — almost forgotten in these wanderings around the University — is brought face to face with an unsuspected person — his student advisor. The system of student advisors has been radically altered this year. In the past, while it was felt that advice from an upperclassman might prove beneficial to the Freshman, especially the "lost" Freshman — and there are many of these — the system was inadequate. A large number of upperclassmen were appointed advisors, but nobody ever kept track of them or found out how much they did. This year, accordingly, the Student Advisory Committee, of which W. E. Soule, '26, is chairman, appointed a much smaller number of carefully selected Juniors and a few Sophomores to act as student advisors. Each advisor was given about a dozen Freshmen as advisees. The advisors, who

were chosen for their conscientiousness more than for their prominence, were required to submit reports on their advisees to the committee from time to time. During the first week of College, moreover, the committee and the large number of advisors that returned early on purpose, took meals at the Freshman dormitories and kept office hours there. Both of these plans worked well, the Freshmen making considerable use of the committee during the first few days, and almost all of the advisors submitting full reports, which are expected to be of aid to the Dean's Office in border-line cases.

The *Crimson* likewise came to the assistance of the Freshmen with its second "Confidential Guide to Courses." Barring the fact that these terse remarks, "frank opinions of individual students," were hardly "confidential," and, appearing after almost every one had chosen his courses, did little guiding, the Confidential Guide met with almost as much approval as it did a year ago.

Another subject dealt with by the *Crimson* — and acted upon by Freshmen to a certain degree — was the food problem. Together, the Student Council and the *Crimson* offered three prizes amounting to fifty dollars for the best essays on this subject. The cry for a common dining-hall, once raised, brought approval from numerous faculty members and athletic trainers, a petition for a commons for next year signed by over a hundred Freshmen, and a letter from President Lowell, which follows, in part:

"Every one interested in the welfare of the student body must be pleased at the offer of a prize for the best essay on the feeding of undergraduates; and must hope that it will help to remedy the most unsatisfactory condition in the social life of the University. The students seem to have forgotten that gregarious animals and civilized men feed together, and that meals have a social as well as a nutritive

value. Under the recent habit of 'eating around' they are not aware of the pleasant hours, the interesting talk and lifelong friendships that come from the club tables of former times. The University strove to maintain the opportunity for these things until the general preference for hasty meals in different places made it no longer possible; and it will strive to do so again as soon as a sufficient number of students will support it. . . .

"The authorities of the University have long been worried about the feeding of students, and are eager to promote every attempt to solve this important problem affecting their health and social life. The officers in immediate charge of these matters will be glad to give any information on the administrative or financial questions involved, in the hope that

this inquiry will lead to profitable results."

In inaugurating the better food campaign, the *Crimson* called attention to President Lowell's statement in the 1925 Report concerning the failure of the Memorial Hall commons. The *Crimson* laid the failure of the Memorial Hall restaurant to two prime causes: one, the inconvenient location, growing ever more so as the University expands southward; and, second, the lack of a trained dietitian such as is employed by Yale and other colleges. Meanwhile, the situation becomes increasingly complicated, and the collegiate trend to the cafeteria is shown by the laying of the foundations of two more of these restaurants. However, the Union, with its large tables and its arrangement for charging accounts, is filled each day with diners.

THE GRADUATES

NEWS FROM THE CLASSES

. The personal news is compiled from information furnished by the Class Secretaries and by the Secretaries of Harvard Clubs and Associations, and from other reliable sources. The value of this department might be greatly enhanced if Harvard men everywhere would contribute to it. Responsibility for error should rest with the editor.

. It becomes more and more difficult to assign recent Harvard men to their proper Class, since many who call themselves classmates take their degrees in different years. It sometimes happens, therefore, that, in the news furnished by the Secretaries, the Class rating of the Quinquennial Catalogue is not strictly followed.

. Much additional personal news will be found in the Corporation and Overseers' Records, and in the University Notes.

. The name of the State is omitted in the case of towns in Massachusetts.

1860

JOHN T. MORSE, JR., *Sec.*

16 Fairfield St., Boston

Daniel Talcott Smith Leland, son of Daniel and Julia Ann (Bigelow) Leland, was born April 19, 1838. He joined our Class in 1856 and made the full course

with us. His undergraduate career presents no conspicuous memories; he was a sufficiently good scholar; well-conducted; well-liked, in no respect especially noteworthy. After graduation he drifted through sundry educational positions as tutor in colleges and schools until in May, 1865, he became a sergeant in the Twelfth Unattached Company of Massachusetts Volunteers. After a brief stay in this position he took a place as a bookkeeper, and soon afterward became a partner in a firm engaged in importing goods from Cuba. But the death of the important member of the firm very soon put an end to this venture, and he next sailed for Bombay, where later he became a purser on one of the steamships of the British India Steam Navigation Company. For a long time now he remained in the East visiting many strange and out-of-the-way ports in the Persian Gulf, in Arabia,

and along the Malabar Coast. After much voyaging he at last crossed Hindustan overland to Calcutta, and returned home. Coming to Boston he established himself as an expert accountant, and was engaged in the adjustment of outstanding insurance losses still in dispute after the great Boston fire. After a while he entered the employ of Shepard, Norwell & Co., and remained with them a few years. Then he became an employee in the Public Works Department of Boston, and two years later an auditor in employ of the city. Thus he drifted into and almost through the debatable period which lies between incipient old age and the unquestionable reality. Up to this time there had been nothing very noteworthy in his career to differentiate him from the multitude of worthy citizens who live, do the day's work, grow old and die. But there were still several years to be passed through by Leland in this world, and it turned out that these were the very years which were to give him the right to be remembered as a man of notably fine quality. He continued to live in Boston, but he had no family connections there; he had never married; his varied and somewhat restless life had given him scant opportunity to make a circle of intimate friends. Thus old age was to be for him exceptionally solitary. Neither had he amassed money; he could not buy amusement or occupation and his resources were few; he was obliged to live in not attractive quarters, in a rather poor part of the town. His physical vigor ebbed away, so that he had perforce to pass his days almost wholly in his rooms. Fortunately he was addicted to reading and study. But ere long even this comfort was taken from him; cataracts began to form upon both eyes; slowly he became blind; a long, dreary, anxious period elapsed

before, at last, an operation restored a fair measure of sight. A further infirmity was deafness which developed to such an extreme degree as to make ordinary conversation quite impossible. Here is a picture of years succeeding to years which surely is about as cruel as well can be! And now came out the fine traits of Leland's character, traits which, if he had been more happily situated, we might never have known. The even serenity with which he faced his hard lot was extraordinary; it seemed to me almost incredible and impossible, though I was witness to it with my own eyes. His perfect courage never faltered; he was genuinely cheerful, not with any visible effort as men sometimes are who, as it were, challenge admiration for their own fine qualities, but in a perfectly easy natural way as pleasant and cheerful a comrade as one could expect to meet even among much more agreeable surroundings. His perfect courtesy, his cordial smile of welcome, were delightful. To call upon him was no matter of duty, but an agreeable passing of time. I cannot speak in too high praise of him in his declining years; I do not think that I have ever known any man to bear hard fate as he did. At last death came to his relief; he died in Roxbury, September 19, 1926. His funeral took place at Saint John's Church. Not many persons attended; it seemed to me sad to see so few mourners at the grave of so good a man; but such is the freakishness of fate.

1862

HENRY M. ROGERS, *Sec.*

11 Beacon St., Boston

There are now six survivors of the Class of '62: one in California, five in Massachusetts. Invitations from Professor Sargent to dine with him "as usual" on the evening before Commencement at Elmhurst, Brookline,

were issued. Two were prevented by physical causes from accepting, but our Chaplain, Barrett, known as "The Class Submarine," the oldest member of the Class, responded from his marine barracks on the South Shore with a joyful "Yes." Unfortunately, at the last moment he contracted a cold, presumably from swimming all over the broad Atlantic "in his all-togethers" and so we were deprived of his professional ministrations. The meeting was held all the same. The host and the Class Secretary, in complete accord, pushed through the business without a hitch — after a brief but exhilarating interruption. At the dinner, Boswell could have gained new honors had he recorded the intellectual, moral, and social heights to which the host and his guest soared. The weather tried to put a damper on the occasion, but failed and had to hoist the notice "Clearing." The only serious business was the final vote, passed unanimously: That a photograph be taken as soon as possible of the members of the Class of '62 who graced its annual meeting, June 23, 1926, at the residence of Professor Charles S. Sargent at Elmhurst, Brookline, to transmit to posterity the counterfeit presentments of two youths who believe that years have nothing to do with age.

1866

CHARLES E. STRATTON, *Sec.*

70 State St., Boston

David Greene Haskins, Junior, was born in Roxbury, now a part of Boston, March 5, 1845, the son of the Reverend David Greene Haskins, H.C. 1837, a clergyman of the Episcopal Church, and of Mary Cogswell (Davies) Haskins. His ancestry was honorable in both the paternal and maternal lines, including three officers in the War of the Revolution. He was fitted for College at the

Roxbury Latin School, and on his entering the Freshman Class at Harvard, in 1862, his family moved to Cambridge where he continued to live for more than fifty years. He received the degree of A.B. in 1866, and shortly after entered the Harvard Law School, receiving the degree of LL.B. in 1869. In 1870 he was admitted to the bar and entered on the practice of the law in Boston, 1870. Here he kept his office for the rest of his life. He gave considerable attention to genealogy and kindred studies, was at different times recording secretary of the New England Historic-Genaealogical Society, and successively recording secretary and vice-president of the Prince Society and corresponding member of the Maine Historical Society. He also took a keen interest in public affairs. He was chairman of the executive committee of the Massachusetts Reform Club, and in August, 1900, a delegate to the Liberty Congress, Indianapolis. He was a member of the Anti-Imperialist Committee of Correspondence, June to November, 1898, and one of the founders of the Anti-Imperialist League, a member of the executive committee of the League and treasurer of the New England Anti-Imperialist League. In 1899 he was one of the editors of the *Peace Crusade*. In 1904 he was Democratic candidate for Congress. He was an enthusiastic member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati and its faithful secretary for many years. April 30, 1907, he was married at Boston (Dorchester) to Miss Amy Webster Field, daughter of the late Pearson Howard Field, and of Mrs. Caroline (Stone) Field. A son was born to them January 26, 1910, David Greene Haskins, 3d. In June, 1915, he removed with his family to Wayland, where he died after a short illness September 23, 1926.

1871

ALBERT M. BARNES, *Sec.*

719 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge

William Sturgis Bigelow died at Boston, October 5, 1926. He was born in Boston April 4, 1850, the son of Dr. Henry J. and Susan (Sturgis) Bigelow. He was graduated from the Harvard Medical School in 1874 and spent the next five years in Europe, during which time he studied with the great Louis Pasteur. Returning in 1879, he began the practice of medicine in Boston and was appointed Outpatient Surgeon at the Massachusetts General Hospital and Assistant in Surgery at the Harvard Medical School. He was probably most favorably known from his interest in and devotion to Japanese art, and as a traveler in that country in the early eighties, during the changes in Japan from the old order to the new, when the people were willing to part with paintings, prints, lacquers, and other works of native art for moderate prices, he made a large and valuable collection of specimens of Japanese and Chinese art, many of which could not now be obtained at any price. This laid the foundation of the famous Bigelow collection in the Museum of Fine Arts, to which he subsequently added from time to time, until now it numbers over 26,000 pieces, probably the largest and most valuable collection in existence. He served as trustee of the Museum for several years and also as a member of the Committee on the School of the Museum. During his travels in the East he made a serious study of Buddhism, following the regular course of education of a priest, and became a regular member of the Tendal Sect. In 1908 he was appointed lecturer at Harvard University on the Buddhist Doctrine, and, in that year, delivered the Ingersoll Lecture, taking for his subject "Buddhism and Immortality."

This was subsequently published by Houghton Mifflin Company. In 1909 he received from the Emperor of Japan the Order of the Rising Sun, with the rank of Commander, the highest distinction that Japan can confer upon one not in official life. He was a member of the Asiatic Society of Japan and the American Oriental Society, and also served as a member of the United States Assay Commission.

1872

CHARLES ALMY, *Sec.*

603 Sears Building, Boston

George Franklin Babbitt died at North Scituate, September 5, 1926. He was born at Barre, November 25, 1848. After graduation he was on the staff of the *Boston Post* for six years and for two of these was also private secretary to Mayor Prince. After this he was for a time on the staff of the *New York Sun* and then returned to Boston and was on the staff of the *Boston Herald* for twenty-five years until his retirement from newspaper work. He had much reputation as a writer of short paragraphs of much pungent wit and also as a writer of more serious editorials. When he retired from newspaper work in 1909 he was given a farewell dinner at which Colonel W. E. Haskell presided. In 1879 he was appointed Health Commissioner by Mayor Prince and held this office until 1900. In 1916 he was elected a trustee of the Public Library of Brookline. On March 22, 1905, he married Mrs. Eunice Humphrey Allen, who died in October, 1925. He was a genial companion and friend and his wit was always good-natured. He was a constant attendant at Class reunions and frequently read a poem written for the occasion. — Arthur Holland died at Concord, October 1, 1926, in his seventy-seventh year. He was the son

of Rev. Frederic West Holland and came from a long line of best New England stock. William Dawes, who rode with Paul Revere, was his great-grandfather. After graduation he entered the house of Naylor & Co., and became a member of the firm in 1889. In 1894 he established the firm of Holland & Co. in Pittsburgh. In 1898 he went to London as foreign representative of the U.S. Steel Corporation. In 1901 he became president of the United Railways of San Francisco and carried them through a bitter strike with the final good will of both sides of the controversy, after which he retired from business and made his home in Concord. About 1907 he was called on to take charge of the reorganization of the York Railways in Pennsylvania in which he was very successful. Later he was made president of the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad and was again successful in the matter for which he was wanted. In 1916 he had a serious automobile accident which deprived him of much of his physical power. Although almost a cripple he spent much time in Europe, where he enjoyed and appreciated art of all kinds. He read widely of the best books. He was a considerable influence in his adopted town and was a warm and devoted friend. In 1893 he married Miss Sara Ormsby Burgwin, of Pittsburgh, who survives him.

1873

WM. B. H. DOWSE, *Sec.*

6 Beacon St., Boston

Elisha Gunn, born at Springfield, September 26, 1850, the son of Elisha and Mary (Kimberly) Gunn, died October 6, 1926, in his 76th year, at his home in Springfield, after a long illness. He went to New London July 11 and suffered a stroke of paralysis a few days later. His father was a prominent

citizen and large property owner. Gunn was educated in the local schools, Phillips Exeter Academy, and Harvard College, from which he graduated in 1873. After graduation he went abroad for six years and studied in Berlin, Paris, Brunswick, and Heidelberg. He received the LL.B. degree at Columbia in 1882. His subsequent life was passed in Springfield, where most of his time was given to the care of his property. He leaves a sister, Mrs. William C. Simons, of Springfield, a niece, Mrs. Mary Hixon, and two nephews, Philip Simons, of Springfield, and John Simons of Enfield, Connecticut. — **Thomas Williams Baldwin** died at Hardwick, September 29, 1926. He was born at Bangor, Maine, December 27, 1849, the son of Thomas W. and Margaret J. (Bacon) Baldwin. He married Maud Patten, December 8, 1880, daughter of John and Emeline (Young) Patten. Baldwin was with the European and North American Railroad in 1874 and 1875, and engaged in surveying for the Bangor and Piscataquis Railroad to Moosehead Lake. In 1874 he entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and graduated from the engineering department in 1876. In 1878 he began the practice of civil engineering at Bangor, Maine, acting as city engineer for a time. Later he was appointed permanently to that office, and to that of superintendent of sewers for one year. He was offered this appointment a second year, but declined. In 1895 he went to Boothbay Harbor, Maine, to engage in business as member of the firm of F. C. Littlefield & Co., whose business was that of supplying ice and bait to the New England fishing fleet. In 1903 he became president of the Baldwin Fish Company. He was chosen a member of the Boothbay Harbor School Committee and served for ten years. For two years he was auditor. He was one

of the organizers of the First National Bank of Boothbay Harbor and one of its directors, serving for the first year as assistant cashier. He was a member of the Board of Corporators of the Boothbay Savings Bank, secretary of the Town Republican Committee, and a member of the Maine House of Representatives in the Legislature from 1905 to 1908 inclusive. In the latter year he took up his residence in Boston, removing in 1910 to Wellesley. In 1915 he removed to Cambridge, remaining until the spring of 1918, when he removed to Hardwick, where he died. Under State regulations he published the vital records of the following Massachusetts towns, to the year 1850: Sharon, Natick, Wrentham, two volumes; Sherborn, Framingham, Hull, Reading, Wakefield, Burlington, Roxbury, Cambridge, two volumes; Chelsea, Cohasset, Uxbridge, Northbridge, Milford, Harvard, Hardwick, Mendon, and Deerfield. He has also compiled the vital records of the town of Dana. He published two genealogies: one of the descendants of William Patten, of Cambridge, 1636; the other of the descendants of Michael Bacon, of Dedham, 1640. In 1911 he took the clerical examination of the Massachusetts Civil Service Commission, and during the winter of 1912-13 he occupied a temporary clerkship in its office. In the spring of 1913 he took a position in the automobile department of the Massachusetts Highway Commission. He resigned in the fall of 1914 in order to devote his time to his publishing business. In April, 1884, he joined the American Society of Civil Engineers. He was a member of Hardwick Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, serving in the years 1919 and 1920 as chaplain of the organization. He was a member of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, of the Massa-

chusetts Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati. He left two daughters, Mrs. Chalmers S. Clapp and Dorothy Arno Baldwin.

1874

DR. CHARLES M. GREEN, *Sec.*

78 Marlborough St., Boston

Samuel B. Clarke has removed from Washington, Connecticut, to 25 Warner Street, Springfield. — Frederick Lawton, Justice of the Superior Court of Massachusetts, resigned July 17. He was appointed by Governor Crane, January 18, 1900. At that time he was residing in Lowell. Since 1910 he has been a resident of Boston. — Henry Todd Washburn died at his home in Northampton, July 19, 1926, after a long illness. He was born in Northampton, August 15, 1852, and prepared for College at Round Hill School, made famous by Bancroft the historian. At the beginning of Senior year he left College for a business career, and lived in or near Boston. He was associated with Jordan, Marsh & Company, Taylor, Thomas & Company, and after 1887 with the wholesale house of the Walker Stetson Sawyer Company. He retired from active business in 1918, and went back to live in his native town, under the shadow of Round Hill. He is survived by his wife, Dorcas Tracy Washburn, and by their son, Carl Tracy Washburn, S.B. *cl.* Dartmouth, 1925, C.E. 1926. — Henry Rice Grant died at his home in Boston, July 20, 1926. He was with the Class on Commencement Day, apparently in good health; but death came to him in his sleep, from some cardiac affection. Born in Boston, June 7, 1853, the son of Patrick and Charlotte Boardman (Rice) Grant, he prepared for College in the Boston Latin School, and entered Harvard with

the Class of 1870. He had a reasonable interest in athletics, and was captain of Harvard's first football team, the University "Ten," in the spring of 1874. After graduation he was for a time in business life, but retired early, and interested himself in music and in art. He is survived by two brothers, Robert Grant, of the Class of 1873, and Patrick Grant, affiliated with the Class of 1879 — both Boston Latin School boys.

1875

WARREN A. REED, *Sec.*

Brockton

William Power Wilson died in Boston, August 29, 1926, following a short illness. He left the Class at the end of the Freshman year. He studied at the Harvard Law School, receiving the degree of LL.B. in 1877, and practised in Boston. He was a member of the Boston Common Council in 1886 and 1887, of the Board of Aldermen in 1888, 1889, and 1890 (being chairman in the last year), and of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1891, and chairman of the Republican City Committee of Boston. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Dartmouth College in 1880. He was married at Boston, April 30, 1884, to Louisa Keith Kimball, who survives him.

1876

EMOR H. HARDING, *Sec.*

6 Beacon St., Boston

Egbert Henry Grandin died September 29, 1926, in New York City. The son of Egbert H. and Amanda (Pratt) Grandin, he was born at Trenton, New Jersey, September 6, 1855; prepared for college at Bellevue High School, Virginia. He graduated at the Harvard Medical School in 1880, and then went abroad and studied in Vienna and Paris; returning, he practised his

profession in New York City. He was a member of various medical societies; fellow of the Gynecological Society, Obstetrical Society; gynecologist of Columbus Hospital; consulting gynecologist of French Hospital; consulting obstetric surgeon of Maternity Hospital; obstetrician of New York Infant Asylum; member of Harvard Medical Society. He wrote extensively; edited the "Cyclopædia of Obstetrics and Gynecology" (twelve volumes), 1887; wrote a "Treatise on Electricity in the Diseases of Women," and a "Treatise on Obstetric Surgery." He was associate surgeon to the Woman's Hospital in the State of New York, member of the American Therapeutic Society, of the Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons, and of the American Gynecological Society. He had been president of the Medical Society of the County of New York, of the New York Obstetrical Society, and fellow and vice-president of the New York Academy of Medicine. He retired from medicine in 1918, and gave his attention to literary and newspaper work. He was married July 15, 1880, to Frances Throckmorton, who died August 25, 1915. Four children were born to them: Frances, Egbert Bradish, Edith Murray, and Julia Vidal. — Henry Theophilus Finck died October 1, 1926, at Rumford, Maine. The son of Henry Conrad and Beatrice Finck, he was born at Bethel, Missouri (near Mark Twain's birthplace), September 22, 1854; prepared for college at Aurora, Oregon, by a retired clergyman, Christopher Wolf. He was the first Harvard student from Oregon. He went abroad in 1876, visiting Bayreuth (the first Wagner Festival), Munich, the Tyrol, Venice, etc. In 1877-78 he was a resident graduate at Harvard, studying sociology. From 1878 to 1881 he was at German uni-

versities, Heidelberg, Berlin, Vienna, as holder of Harvard (Harris) Fellowship, studying physiological and comparative psychology. He intended to become a professor of philosophy, but, on being invited to join the editorial staff of the *New York Nation* and *Evening Post*, accepted, and was connected with those papers from 1881 until May, 1924, writing musical criticisms, reviews of books on Music, gardening, gastronomy, and the Pacific Slope, and miscellaneous editorials. He made eleven trips to Europe, eight to the Pacific Coast, one to Japan, and wrote three books of travel: "Spain and Morocco," "Pacific Coast Scenic Tour," "Lotos-time in Japan." His musical works included "Chopin and other Musical Essays," "Wagner and his Works," "Paderewski and his Art," "Songs and Song Writers," "Success in Music and How it is Won," "Grieg and his Music," "Massenet and his Operas," "Anton Seidl," "Pictorial Wagner," "Richard Strauss." Among the books he edited are "Fifty Schubert Songs," "Fifty Master Songs," and "Fifty Grieg Songs," and he wrote countless magazine articles. He had a keen eye for beauty in life as well as in art. His first book was "Romantic Love and Personal Beauty" (1888), which passed through five editions, and was followed in 1900 by a volume of eight hundred and fifty pages, entitled "Primitive Love and Love Stories," — an account of the love affairs of savages and barbarians, including the Hebrews and Greeks. He also wrote "Food and Flavor," "Gardening with Brains," "Musical Progress," "Girth Control." This spring he was completing his "Memoirs," including a long section on Harvard as it was fifty years ago. He was married October 17, 1890, to Abbie Helen Cushman, who, with two sisters, survives him. — C. F. Thwing left

New York this autumn, on the Holland-American Liner *Ryndam*, at the head of "The Round-the-World University Cruise," with 450 students and 40 professors, for an eight months' cruise around the world. Courses will be given in Art, Astronomy, Biology, Botany, the Classics, Economics, English, Foreign Languages, Geography, Geology, Government, History, International Relations, Mathematics, Navigation, Psychology, and Sociology. More than thirty countries will be visited by the ship, which will circumnavigate the globe. He wrote from Havana that the "Cruise is already a great success."

1877

DR. GARDNER W. ALLEN, *Sec.*

146 Massachusetts Ave., Boston

C. S. Bird and Mrs. Bird have given to the town of Walpole, in memory of their son, Francis William Bird, '04, a seventy-acre park and playground, to which fifty acres of woodland will be added. It is called "Francis William Park," is beautifully laid out, and contains a swimming-pool, bath-house, tennis courts, and many other attractions. — James Byrne has recently resigned from the Harvard Corporation. He was elected a Fellow in 1920, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Major Henry L. Higginson. His retirement causes great regret, especially among his classmates. — **Matthew Lewis Crosby** died at Phillips House, Boston, October 27, 1926. He was the son of Matthew and Sarah Coffin (Whitney) Crosby, and was born at Nantucket April 25, 1856. He prepared for College at Noble's School in Boston, entered Harvard as a freshman in 1873, and remained with the Class until the middle of Senior year, when he left on account of ill health. He received his A.B., however, in 1907. After a year of rest and travel he entered upon a

mercantile career and during the next few years made two trips to Peru, where his father had business interests. In 1884 he became the purchasing agent of the Boston School Board, for books and other supplies for the public schools. This position he held twenty years, when his health broke down and he was obliged to resign. He was never again engaged in active business. By medical advice he sought outdoor recreation and exercise and for many years devoted himself to the game of golf, of which he became one of the leading exponents in the country and vice-president of the United States Golf Association. During the World War, with two classmates, he served the cause in a highly useful and efficient manner by cutting and rolling bandages on a large scale. In 1921, having been advised to take up some regular, quiet occupation, he was appointed curator of Spanish books in the Harvard College Library. In this work he took great interest and satisfaction. Unfortunately about two years ago, he suffered another breakdown and after that spent most of the time in sanatoriums and hospitals. A few weeks before his death he went to the Massachusetts General Hospital for special treatment. October 23, 1884, Crosby was married to Mary Webb Turner, of Boston, who still lives, with their son, Arthur Morris Crosby, '11, at Wellesley Hills. A daughter, Dorothy Webb Crosby, serving her country in the Base Hospital at Camp Devens during the World War, died in the line of duty in 1918.

1879

WOODWARD HUDSON, *Sec.*

82 Main St., Concord

Andrews, since 1895 the librarian of The John Crerar Library of Chicago, writes that the library, formerly housed in two rented stories, now occupies ten

stories in its own building, a structure eighty feet square and two hundred feet high, on Michigan Avenue. Its collections have grown to over half a million volumes, ranking it with the larger libraries of the world, and its annual use to 650,000 volumes. It has seats for 350 readers. During the war it served the Great Lakes Naval Station and the Fort Sheridan Officers' Training School with staff and books. Its peacetime activities include such incidents as furnishing a man in Czecho-Slovakia information about Mesopotamia and putting in the hands of a scholar at the University of California on Monday morning a book asked for Friday evening, the request coming by wire and the book going by air mail. — Burlingham read at the Sesqui-Centennial at Philadelphia, September 20, an "Historical Sketch of Francis Lewis," one of the New York Signers of the Declaration of Independence. — Crawford was of counsel for the plaintiff in an interesting suit in equity before the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Kentucky brought by the Cumberland Pipe Line Company against the State Tax Commission of Kentucky to correct an assessment of the plaintiff's capital stock for taxation, in which a decision favorable to the plaintiff was handed down September 14. — George Stow Miller's address is 568 E. Davis Street, Portland, Oregon. — Vaughan's address is 444 West 23d Street, New York City. In addition to the degrees named in the Class List of June he has a Ph.D. from Berlin. — Hermon Wheaton Grannis died at Santa Barbara, California, October 20, 1926. A further notice will appear later. — Walter Trimble died at Hewlett, Long Island, New York, September 19, 1926. He was born in New York City March 17, 1857, the son of Merritt and Mary Sutton

(Underhill) Trimble. Admitted to Harvard in 1875, he took his A.B. in 1879. In the fall of that year he entered the Harvard Law School, but went to the Columbia Law School in 1880 and graduated there in 1881 with the degree of LL.B. He went into the office of Strong & Cadwalader in New York and was admitted to the New York Bar. In 1882 he became a member of the firm of Wyatt & Trimble and practised law for some twenty-five years, alone during the later years, after his partner was appointed a judge. Until May, 1912, he continued to live at the old home where he was born, 59 East 25th Street, but encroaching business crowded him out and he bought a house on 80th Street, where he set up his bachelor home and welcomed the classmates and friends with whom he was intimate. His vacations he spent at the Rockaway Hunt Club and later at his cottage at Hewlett, with an occasional brief journey, often a visit to New England. Upon his father's death he succeeded him as president of the Bank for Savings in the City of New York, the oldest savings bank in the State and the third to be established in the United States. It was a voluntary organization for some years before, on March 26, 1819, it was incorporated. Trimble had been a trustee of the bank for some years before he became president and both his father and grandfather had been presidents before him. He took a just pride in the bank and the family traditions connected with it and applied himself to its management conscientiously for the last nineteen years of his life, "caring for the savings of the provident poor," to quote his own report to the class secretary. In College Trimble was on the list of Detours in his Freshman year and crew manager in 1879, for which in 1919 he was awarded his "H." He was an

editor of the *Advocate*, a member of the Art and Finance Clubs, an associate member of the Glee Club, a member of the Hasty Pudding, the Institute, and the Porcellian Club. He was fond of athletic exercise, especially of rowing, and took part in the scratch races of his time. In New York his recreation was court tennis. Among his clubs were the Racquet and Tennis, the Knickerbocker, Harvard, and University. — Francis Morgan Ware died in Arlington, October 24, 1926. The son of Rev. John Fothergill Waterhouse Ware and Helen Ware (Rice) Ware, he was born at Cambridgeport, February 3, 1857. He entered College with the Class of 1879, in 1875, but left in 1878 and spent a year at the Bussey Institution, of which, to quote the first Class Report, he "constituted the Freshman class." In College he was an associate member of the Glee Club, a member of the Institute and Hasty Pudding and an editor of the *Lampoon*. He rowed in the scratch races in his Freshman and Junior years. After leaving the Bussey Institution he became proprietor of a horse exchange and riding school in Boston. From 1880 to 1891 he was stock-farming and dealing in horses at Sandy Point Farm in South Portsmouth, Rhode Island, where he held various town offices. From 1891 to 1893 he was farming in Milton. In March, 1894, he became treasurer and managing director of the American Horse Exchange, Limited, 1634-1642 Broadway, New York City. In response to the usual questions by the Class Secretary he wrote in 1905: "My residence is 329 West 83d Street, New York. I was married November 23, 1896, to Eva Maude Hughes, eldest daughter of the late Major-General Robert Hughes (English Army), of Chiswick, London, England. We have one son, Robert Hughes Ware, born in New York,

February 22, 1898. I have written three books: 'First-Hand Bits of Stable Lore,' 1902; 'Our Noblest Friend, the Horse,' 1903; 'Driving,' 1903. I have been editor and proprietor of *The Horse Fancier* (weekly), editor of *Coach and Saddle* (monthly), a regular contributor to all sporting weeklies, monthlies, and dailies, and occasionally to the so-called 'funny' papers, effusions too voluminous to enumerate. In addition to my interest in the American Horse Exchange I am president of the Horse Fair Association of New York, president of the Horse, Carriage, Wagon, and Harness Dealers' Association of New York, president of the Logan Sanitary Stall Company, treasurer and secretary of the Newport Horse Show Association, treasurer and secretary of the Newport Dog Show, secretary of the Rhode Island Jockey Club, treasurer and manager of the Metropolitan Riding School, and director in various other corporations of a similar nature." In his preface to his first book he says: "The chapters epitomize thirty years' active personal experience with every kind of horse for every conceivable purpose." At the end of his life this experience had extended over half a century, and with a forceful, and at the same time a lovable, nature and a shrewd and intelligent understanding of men, had made him a horseman and sportsman of high quality. In March, 1912, he was recalled from New York to become manager of the Country Club in Brookline, and held that position until December, 1920. For more than a quarter of a century he was the backbone of the Horse Show at the Brockton Fair. To him both those organizations looked as best friend and adviser. Ware's widow and son survive him. His son was in College from 1916 to 1919 with the Class of '20 and served in the U.S. Naval Reserve Force.

1880

JOHN WOODBURY, Sec.

14 Beacon St., Boston

Harold Gould Henderson was born in New York City August 26, 1857, and died there at his home in Irving Place September 30, 1926. He was of old New England stock and was of the same branch of the Gould family as the astronomer Benjamin Apthorp Gould. His father was John Cleave Henderson and his mother, Jane Louisa, was a daughter of Judge Rapallo, of the New York Bench. Henderson came to Harvard with strong literary and artistic tastes which he cultivated assiduously during his College course. After graduation from the Columbia Law School in 1883, he was for about ten years in active practice. In 1888 he was married in London to Agnes Rondebush, of New York, and after he was compelled by ill health to withdraw from practice, he lived for some years with his family in Europe. Returning to America, New York became his permanent residence with a summer home in the Adirondacks. His interests in literature and art, and indeed in all beautiful things, were keenly pursued throughout his life, and in spite of illness and anticipation of blindness. Having the latter probability before him (he lost his sight completely three months before his death), with a calm philosophy and a foresight which seems almost incredible, he began to store his mind and memory with the choicest of literature, which later he was able to render with keen enjoyment to others as well as to himself. Only the day before his fatal heart attack he recited to his nurse "My Last Duchess" by Browning, of whose poetry and that of Shakespeare he was particularly fond. His clubs were the Union, the Century, the Players', Saint Anthony, the Japan Society, and the MacDowell

Club — a characteristic group. The following extracts are taken from a sketch prepared by Brander Matthews for the Players':

Harold Gould Henderson was one of the first hundred to be elected to The Players, having been proposed by John Drew and James Lewis; and he was therefore one of the few survivors of the group which gathered at midnight on the last day of 1888 to hear the Founder read the Deed of Gift. When he was in town and when his health permitted he was always present on Founder's Night; and then as well as whenever else he visited the club he was always affectionately received by his fellow members. He had an engaging personality and an unusual gift for friendship. While in college he was closely associated with George Riddle, for whom he sometimes acted as understudy and whose place he was asked to take when Riddle resigned, — an offer he thought it best not to accept. Wherever he went he was diligent in his study of the drama and of the art of acting, paying special attention to the delivery of verse, to diction. His voice was as well trained as his ear and as his memory; and only two months before he died he recited from memory *Julius Caesar* to a group of his friends at Oteora. In his enforced leisure he became an expert in Japanese art, especially in engraving, and in pottery; and in time his knowledge and his discrimination enabled him to gather a truly representative collection of Japanese prints. But this labor of love did not lead him to relax his interest in the theater. He saw all the outstanding actors and actresses of the past half century; and his recollection of their methods and of their several characteristics were as rich as they were illuminating. He contributed to the five-volume series entitled "Actors and Actresses of Great Britain and the United States from the days of David Garrick to the present time" (1885-86); and also to the publications of the Dunlap Society. When his failing sight forced him to forego many of the activities he had delighted in, he was resolutely uncomplaining and cheerful. The last time he went to the play was to enjoy our revival of *Henry IV*, and although he could not distinguish the faces or even the movements of the performers his ears brought to him the message of the play.

Henderson is survived by his wife and two sons of whose overseas record in the war he was justly proud, one returning as captain in our army and the other as French Lieutenant of artillery with the *croix de guerre*. Class reunions did not appeal to him and he seldom if ever attended them, but he was genuinely interested in everything relating to Harvard and his classmates. — Francis B. Keene, foreign service officer, retired, who has continued to

live in Rome since being put on the retired list in 1924 after seven years as Consul-General there, has had his most successful year in his favorite pastime. Last February, at the Rome Golf Club, he won the Bogy Cup for the second time. In Switzerland, at the Engadine Golf Club, Saint Moritz-Samaden, he captured the Seniors' Cup for the second time in four years, though the minimum of age there is forty-five, and Mr. Keene will be seventy in December, and he was the oldest of the many competitors. In the contest for the Bernina Cup, which he won two years ago, he was but one stroke behind the winner and took second prize. He also won one of the weekly medals. Three cups and a medal in one year is, for a septuagenarian, an achievement. Since passing his sixtieth birthday he has won thirteen golf prizes, not including the greatest prize of all, health.

— Frank Overton Suire was the son of Francis Edward and Hannah Ann (Fitch) Suire and was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, July 1, 1858. He prepared for College at Phillips Exeter Academy and there, as afterwards in College, he made warm and loving friends. In 1882 he graduated from the Cincinnati Law School with the degree of LL.B. and was immediately admitted to the bar. He was successful in his practice and his firm, Suire & Kielly, was well known and highly respected. He had been secretary and first vice-president of the Bar Association of Cincinnati and was a member of the Ohio Bar Association. He was a director and took a large part in the development of the Central Trust Company, one of the largest companies of that kind in Ohio. He was one of the founders of the Cincinnati Riding Club, a charter member of the "Pillars" Country Club, and a member of other social clubs including the Harvard Club of Cincinnati. He was married in

1902 to Marion Temple Lindsay, daughter of Chief Justice, afterwards Senator, Lindsay, of Kentucky, and she and their son and daughter survive him. Since a severe operation several years ago, Suire had been in failing health and had been a great sufferer, but he maintained to the end his gift of cheerfulness and his wonderful capacity for friendship. — W. A. Gaston was the Democratic nominee for the office of Governor of Massachusetts in the November election, but was not elected.

1881

REV. JOHN W. SUTER, *Sec.*

24 Chestnut St., Boston

Isaac Lothrop Rogers, who died at Brookline September 24, 1926, was born at Charlestown, November 16, 1858. He was the son of Charles Emery and Martha Symmes (Lothrop) Rogers. He prepared for College at the Boston Latin School, and through most of his College course lived at home, though during his Junior year he shared with Wheeler a room in Hollis. For this reason he never became widely known in the Class. Those who came with him from the Latin School, however, held him in high regard, and to these and others who knew him as "Ike," he was always a pleasant companion and trusted friend. His chosen profession was teaching. Immediately after graduation he taught for a year at Lancaster Academy, and then accepted a position at the Morse and Rogers School in New York City, where he remained for twenty-five years. After his retirement he settled in Brookline, marrying, in 1912, Elizabeth Granger Clarke, Niagara Falls, who survived him by only a few weeks. There were no children. The later years of his life were for the most part spent quietly in his Brookline home, interspersed now and again with somewhat

extensive travels in this country and abroad. — Howard Elliott reports a delightful trip to the Pacific Coast, in the late summer, in company with de Windt, in the course of which he was present at the dedication of the Columbia River Monument at Astoria, and had opportunities to address the Harvard men in Portland and Seattle.

1882

HENRY W. CUNNINGHAM, *Sec.*

351 Marlborough St., Boston

Russell Whitman has been elected president of the Illinois Bar Association. — T. C. Thacher, as chairman of the memorial committee of the town of Yarmouth, had charge of the dedication, September 4, of the memorial in honor of the men of Yarmouth who served in the war with Germany. It was a bronze tablet set on a granite boulder designed by John Francis Paramino of Boston, the sculptor. — G. L. Cabot, who is now in Europe, and who has been for the last two years president of the National Aeronautic Association, has just been appointed a vice-president of the Fédération Aéronautique Internationale, the international sporting governing body for aeronautics, which represents twenty-six different national aero clubs. — H. D. Sedgwick has continued his studies of Spanish history by the publication of a volume entitled "Cortes the Conqueror, Exploits of the Earliest and Greatest of the Gentlemen Adventurers in the New World." Sedgwick is spending the winter in France. — Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Stone are just starting on a tour around the world, and Mr. and Mrs. Guy Waring are about to start on an extended trip to the West Indies, southern Europe, and perhaps farther to the East. — A fellowship has recently been established at Harvard to the memory of our late classmate Professor A. A. Howard

through the generosity of Mrs. Howard. This will enable the recipient, who may be student, teacher, or other American scholar, to pursue advanced study in the literature, history, or art of ancient Rome and Greece. — Dr. and Mrs. Homer Gage have published a volume of memorial letters and tributes to their late son Homer Gage, Jr., of the Class of 1918.

1884

THOMAS K. CUMMINS, *Sec.*
70 State St., Boston

Thomas Mott Osborne died suddenly in Auburn, New York, October 21, 1926. He was born in Auburn September 23, 1859, the son of David Munson and Eliza (Wright) Osborne. He prepared for College at Auburn High School and at Adams Academy, Quincy. While he was preparing for College, he made four journeys to Europe. After being at Adams Academy for two years, owing to illness he was obliged to leave for a year and made a journey around the world, after which, in the autumn of 1878, he returned to Adams Academy. After graduating with the Class, he became associated with his father's company, D. M. Osborne & Company, Auburn, New York, manufacturers of agricultural machinery. Upon the death of his father in July, 1886, he became president of that company, assuming control of the management in the summer of 1890. As early as the year 1885 he became interested in public affairs and was elected a member of the Auburn Board of Education, of which he was made president in 1887, to which position he was reelected in the following year. In June, 1892, he joined definitely the Democratic Party and stumped Cayuga County for Cleveland for President. In May, 1896, he was defeated as a candidate for membership for a fourth term upon the Board

of Education. In the same year he was elected a trustee of Wells College of Aurora, New York, and was a delegate to the Democratic Convention held in Chicago. Upon the adoption of "Free Silver" as an issue, he surrendered his credentials and left the convention. He became then one of the organizers of the National Democratic movement and was a delegate to the Indianapolis Convention of that party, going upon the stump in favor of Palmer and Buckner. In September of that year he made his first visit to the George Junior Republic at Freeville, New York, in the management and advancement of which institution he was interested for many years thereafter. In 1898 he became a trustee of the organization and president of the board. In the same year he ran for Lieutenant-Governor of New York on the Citizens' Union or Independent ticket, in which campaign he was associated with his classmate John Jay Chapman. In September, 1902, he was nominated by the Democrats for mayor of Auburn and was elected, carrying every ward in the city and every election district but one. In 1903 the business of the D. M. Osborne Company was sold to the International Harvester Company and from that time he abandoned all business activity to devote himself to matters connected with public welfare. In 1904 he was nominated and elected for a second term as mayor of Auburn and in 1905 made a new charter for the city, introducing many reforms in municipal government. He started an independent newspaper, *The Auburn Citizen*. In his candidacy for a third term as mayor he was defeated by a trifling number of votes. In 1907 he was appointed by Governor Hughes a member of the New York Public Service Commission, in which service he remained until 1910. In 1913 he began to devote

himself to the work for which he will best be remembered, in which he was a pioneer, and for his devotion to which and his accomplishment therein he attracted to himself lasting admiration. This, the most important work of his career, was his endeavor to improve methods of prison administration and the treatment of prisoners. As a result of the prominent part he took in this direction, he was appointed by Governor Glynn, with the approval of Governor-elect Whitman, warden of Sing Sing Prison in December, 1914, which position he held until October, 1916. During his holding of that office he was successful in bringing public attention to bear very effectively upon abuses in prison methods and brought about changes therein of permanent value. In August, 1917, at the time of the war, he was made commander of the United States Naval Prison at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, with the title of Lieutenant-Commander, U.S. Naval Reserve, to which position he brought the benefit of his experience and knowledge in dealing with prisons and prisoners. Up to the time of his death he had carried forward vigorously his campaign for improved prison administration. He was president of the National Society for Penal Information, and, in furtherance of his ambition to see continued progress in these reforms, he delivered addresses in all parts of this country and in Europe. In the course of this work he went to Greece at the request of the Queen to give advice about a new prison and its equipment and management. He published for private distribution in January, 1908, a book descriptive of a journey in Europe by motor car, entitled "The Adventures of the Green Dragon." Besides this, he wrote many articles for periodicals on political subjects and subjects connected with his efforts to-

ward prison reform. At the time of his death a book relating to his prison work was practically complete. His funeral, which took place in Auburn on Saturday, October 23, was the occasion of a great demonstration. After a first service at the Universalist Church, the coffin was carried to the city prison and the service was practically repeated there in the prison chapel, with all the inmates present without guards. Both of the services were conducted by his classmate, Rev. Samuel A. Eliot. He was married in Cambridge, October 27, 1886, to Agnes Devens, of Cambridge; she died March 26, 1896. Their four sons are David Munson, Charles Devens, Arthur Lithgow, and Robert Klipfel. — S. A. Eliot delivered an address on the "Life and Work of T. M. Osborne" at the Church of the Disciples in Boston on Sunday, October 31, 1926.

1885

HENRY M. WILLIAMS, *Sec.*

10 State St., Boston

R. W. Boyden, G. R. Nutter, and H. M. Williams are members of the committee to help raise the \$5,000,000 fund for the Harvard Law School. — S. E. Winslow, chairman of the newly created U.S. Board of Mediation, spoke on the functions of that board at the National Business Conference at Babson Park in September. — G. R. Nutter was reelected president of the Bar Association of the city of Boston in October. — The Camp of Boston Boy Scouts Council at Dover has been named Camp Storrow. — H. M. Williams has retired from the presidency of the Harvard Alumni Bulletin, Inc., after twenty years' service on the Board of directors, most of the time as president. — Winthrop Chanler died at the Canandaigua Hospital, New York State, August 25, 1926, as the result of

a fall from his horse in the hunting-field in the preceding month. He was the son of John Winthrop and Margaret (Ward) Chanler, and was born in New York City October 14, 1863. He prepared for College under the tutorship of William C. Simmons. During four years in College he was a member of the Institute of 1770, the Hasty Pudding and Porcellian Clubs, and for a time was business editor of the bi-weekly *Crimson*. He married Margaret Terry at Rome, Italy, December 16, 1886. There were five daughters and three sons born of the marriage, of whom all but one son survive. During the early years of his married life he lived much abroad, especially in Italy, in New York and in Newport. In 1903 he settled down at Geneseo, Livingston County, New York, where he became master of the fox hounds of the Geneseo Valley. He continued to travel considerably, spending many winters in Paris or Rome and in Washington and New York City. During the Spanish War he accompanied an expedition sent by the U.S. Government to take supplies and arms to General Gomez, and was wounded in the arm while on a reconnaissance. In December, 1908, he assisted the American Ambassador to Italy in relief and reconstruction work in Calabria, after the Messina earthquake. For this work he was awarded the silver medal of the American Red Cross and also made a Chevalier of the Crown of Italy. In 1910 he accompanied ex-President Roosevelt on his speaking trip into the Far West. During the World War he sailed May 28, 1917, as chief interpreter attached to General J. J. Pershing's staff. He performed many duties in connection with the Intelligence Department at Neufchâteau, as censor of war correspondence, and liaison officer. In 1918 he was made an A.D.C. to General Wright, com-

manding the 89th Division. As such he was a Captain of Infantry, and, after the War, Major in the Reserve Corps. Besides his service at Neufchâteau, he was stationed in Italy for five months and later served in the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne campaigns until the armistice. Later he was with Colonel Palmer at Brussels, when the King of the Belgians took over his capital after the German retreat. He was mustered out January 6, 1919. — **Leonard Brown Clark** died of heart disease at his home in the Waverley district of Belmont October 29. He was the son of Samuel Frost and Louisa Maria (Brown) Clark. He was born in Weston, September, 1862. He entered College from the Newton High School. After graduation he took the Harvard Medical School course and received his M.D. June 18, 1889. He was house officer at the Worcester City Hospital, and, after six months' country practice, settled in the Waverley district of Belmont in 1890 and continued to practise there until his death. He was on the staff of the Waltham Hospital and the Waltham Baby Hospital. He had also served on the School Committee, Board of Health and as a trustee of the Public Library of his town; as director of the Waverley Coöperative Bank and as trustee of the Waltham Hospital and the Waltham Training School for nurses. Never of a robust constitution, his devotion to his patients as a family practitioner more than once overtaxed his strength and compelled periods of recuperation. During the War with the younger doctors absent he drove himself beyond his physical capacity and weakened his heart, thus contributing to his death. By the terms of his will he left one half of the residue of his property, the gift to take effect after a life interest, to the Harvard Medical School, with a preference that the bequest be used in

maintaining teaching in the School or in the advancement of research.

1887

HERBERT L. CLARK, *Sec.*

321 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The usual annual Class supper was held in the Tavern Club, Boston, on the evening of June 23. There were about 35 members present. We were addressed by Walter Austin, John Bartol, and George H. Parker. The evening was very pleasant. — There have been four deaths since my last report: Charles Stanford Elgutter, Omaha, Nebraska, died December 31, 1925, from results of an automobile accident. Dwight Whitney Bowles died February 2, 1926, in Florida, from a hemorrhage of the brain, following a stroke of paralysis. Edward Everett Blodgett died at Hot Springs, Va., April 4, 1926, from heart trouble, while playing golf. James Ekin Allison died September 19, 1926, at the Barnes Hospital, St. Louis, after an operation in June. — There are now 209 living members of the Class. The original number was 309, including 57 temporary members and Charles Homer Haskins (Johns-Hopkins, '87), who is an adopted member. — Publications during the year were from the pens of G. P. Baker, G. H. Parker, J. H. Robinson, M. A. DeW. Howe, Wallace Nutting, Walter Austin, R. P. Bigelow. Howe was awarded the Pulitzer Prize for his "Barrett Wendell and His Letters," as the best biography published in this country in 1924. — G. P. Baker has been made a member of the American Academy of Arts and Letters. — M. A. DeW. Howe has been made a Chevalier de l'Ordre de la Couronne for services in Belgium in connection with the restoration of the University of Louvain. — G. S. Mumford and H. G. Brengle were appointed as two out of the three judges for the

prizes awarded by *Barron's Magazine* for essays on investments. — J. H. Woods and G. H. Parker were granted awards from the Milton Legacy for special research work. — J. H. Gray has been appointed examiner in railroad valuation cases by the Interstate Commerce Commission. — The missing members of the Class are: George Martin Seeley, Franklin C. Southworth, Frederick Everett Hughes, Robert Treadwell Osgood.

1888

HENRY S. WARDNER, *Sec.*

160 Front St., New York, N.Y.

New Addresses: William Barnes, R.F.D. No. 2, Mount Kisco, New York. C. S. Fay, care of Logan & Bryan, 309 Plaza, San Diego, California. M. E. Kelley, 28 West 44th Street, New York City. Dr. E. A. Pease, care of Old Colony Trust Co., 222 Boylston Street, Boston — H. D. Cheever and C. J. Livingood have recently been abroad. — Dr. E. A. Pease expects to pass the winter in California. — The autumn issue of the *North American Review* contained J. H. Sedgwick's review of Amy Lowell's "East Wind." — T. T. Wells, as Rumanian Consul at New York, had an active part in the reception of the Queen of Rumania on her arrival in America. — William Nelson, a leader in the business and educational circles of Nashville, Tennessee, died at the Vanderbilt Hospital in that city October 17, following a heart attack with which he was stricken two days before. He was born at Nashville, April 28, 1866, the son of Charles and Louisa (Rohlfing) Nelson, and made his home for his entire life in his native town. His early education he received in the public schools of Nashville and the Montgomery-Bell Academy. At Phillips Exeter Academy he fitted for College. He entered Harvard College

as a regular student in the autumn of 1884, took the full four-year course and graduated in June, 1888, with the degree of A.B. and honorable mention in chemistry. In College he was a member of the Pi Eta Society. In his Freshman year he roomed at 17 Story Street and for the following three years at 379 Harvard Street. After graduating at Cambridge he entered upon his long, honorable, and successful business career. The enterprises in which he became a helpful force were many. Some of them were the Green Brier Distillery, the Wanota Cotton Mills, the Morgan and Hamilton Bag Factory, the Central National Bank, the Guaranty Title Trust Company, the Nashville & Decatur Railroad, the Nashville Railway & Light Company, and the Alabama Fuel & Iron Company. Having been a director of the Nashville Trust Company since 1891 and a vice-president for several years, he succeeded to the presidency in 1917. Thereafter he centered his attention on that institution which under his able management prospered greatly. In spite of his manifold business cares he found time to devote to the public schools of Nashville. For years he had been a member and chairman of the Nashville City Board of Education. Recognizing the need of the Southern negroes for trained physicians of their own race, he interested himself in the Meharry Medical College for negroes and served as president of its board of trustees. He was a trustee of the Presbyterian Church and was a thirty-third degree Mason. By his faithful and distinguished discharge of his varied responsibilities as well as by his constant purpose to be of help to his fellow men and the community, William Nelson had won for himself a high place in public esteem and affection. The *Nashville Tennessean* says editorially that his dominant charac-

teristics were "integrity, application to any task before him, and a willingness to be of service." The same newspaper calls him "one of Nashville's outstanding leaders" whose example "will live long in the memory of his fellow citizens." Nelson married at Nashville, April 8, 1890, Miss Nellie Thomas. Besides his widow, he is survived by a son, a daughter, and several grandchildren.

1889

CHARLES WARREN, *Sec.*

Mills Building, Washington, D.C.

The following 31 men were present at the informal Class dinner held at the University Club, 270 Beacon Street, Boston, at 7 P.M., on June 23, 1926: Bentley, Brewster, Burdett, Bunker, Burr, Caner, Cogswell, Coulson, Endicott, Everett, Faxon, Grew, Hight, Holliday, Maynadier, Moore, Morse, Phelps, Phillsbury, Raymond, Richardson, Ropes, Saville, Shuman, Slattery, Stone, Taylor, Townsend, Trafford, C. Warren, and Whitney. The Class Secretary presided, and informal talks were made by Endicott, Saville, Richardson, Moore, Trafford, and Ropes. The following 40 men were present at 12 Hollis on Commencement, June 24, 1926: Babbitt, Bentley, Bigelow, Burdett, Bunker, Burr, Caner, Cogswell, Coulson, DeBlois, Endicott, Everett, Faxon, Goodwin, Grew, Gunther, Hebard, Holliday, Hunneman, Jennings, Litchfield, Maynadier, J. W. Merrill, Moore, Morgan, Morse, Perry, Phelps, Pillsbury, Potter, Ropes, Saunders, Saville, Swain, Taylor, F. W. Thayer, Townsend, Trafford, C. Warren, and Whitney. — I. Babbitt has been elected Correspondent de l'Institut de France (Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques). — W. B. Bentley's son, William Prescott Bentley, died suddenly of pneumonia, April

25, 1926. — R. C. Cabot has written "Facts on the Heart" — the result of twenty years' work. He is chairman of the new Advisory Council on Crime and Prevention, organized by the Massachusetts State Department of Correction. — C. Copeland's wife, Louisa D. Copeland, died in July, 1926, in New York City. — J. B. Chittenden has resumed the practice of law in New York City. — R. L. Curran has retired from business and lives at Glens Falls, New York. — **Charles Downer** died, June 17, 1926, at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland. He was born at Sharon, Vermont, May 14, 1866, the son of Chester and Frances Elizabeth (Shepard) Downer. His father was engaged in the real estate business in Boston. After preparing for College at the Boston Latin School and Charles W. Stone's private school, he entered Harvard with the Class of 1889 in the fall of 1885. After graduation, he attended the Harvard Law School. Though receiving the degree of LL.B., he never practised law, but lived most of the time in Sharon, Vermont, engaged in the real estate business and care of trust estates. He was influential in Republican politics in Vermont, serving in the Legislature, as Representative, 1898-99, 1904-05, and as Senator, 1902-03, and as a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago in June, 1904. During the past six years he spent the winters in Washington, D.C. He was never married. Downer was a man of extreme modesty and retiring habits, but his advice on business and political affairs was constantly sought and highly valued by those who knew the soundness, the independence, and the common sense of his mind and the integrity of his character. He was generous and public-spirited, but in so quiet a fashion that few men knew of his benevolences.

During his lifetime he presented to the State of Vermont a large tract of land for a State forest; and in his will (a very remarkable document, showing intensive thought for the public interest), he bequeathed to his native town Sharon \$100,000, in memory of his father Chester Downer, the income of which was not "to be used at any time for defraying the current and regular expenses of the town, as to do this, I am sure, would tend to weaken the character of the citizenship of the town, but it shall be used in doing things of a public nature which the town would not naturally do, nor could afford to do at its own expense." In addition he bequeathed to Harvard College \$200,000, three fourths of the income of which was to be used for scholarships, to be awarded, first, to students of the name of Downer, second, to lineal descendants of the members of the Class of 1889, third, to students who are residents of Vermont, fourth, to descendants of Harvard graduates of Anglo-Saxon stock. — **Charles Bates Dunlap** died, June 6, 1926, at New York City. He was born in Cambridge, August 24, 1863, son of Charles Henry and Martha Smart (Bates) Dunlap. His father was a farmer, residing at Indian Creek, West Virginia. He prepared for College at the Cambridge High School. After graduation, he received the degrees of M.D. and A.M. at the Harvard Medical School. In 1896-97, he was second assistant resident physician at Long Island Hospital, Boston; in 1897-98, second executive assistant at Boston City Hospital; in 1898-1902, he was pathological assistant at the McLean Hospital, Waverley, and Worcester Insane Hospital. From 1902 he was the chief neuropathologist at the New York State Pathological Institute at Ward's Island, New York, and Professor of Neuropathology at University and

Bellevue Hospital Medical College as well as a practising physician in his specialty. He was the author of a long list of articles and addresses on pathological anatomy in connection with mental diseases, paralysis, cerebral syphilis, brain lesions, etc., and was a widely recognized and eminent authority on the histology of the brain in relation to nervous diseases. In 1918 he published "Preliminary Suggestions for a Study of the Pathological Anatomy of Dementia Præcox." He was married at Cambridge, September 23, 1902, to Anna Weld Carret, and had three children — Martha Weld, born September 8, 1904, Ruth Weld, born July 2, 1906, and Charles Edward, born June 8, 1908. — C. A. Hight has been elected president of the United States Smelting and Refining Company. — G. W. Lee is starting a loose-leaf series on general information, beginning with matters of interest to librarians and office managers. — C. H. Moore is on the Advisory Council of the American Academy in Rome. — J. P. Morgan is a councillor of the American Academy in Rome. — W. W. Naumburg has established a fund in memory of his father to enable deserving musicians beginning the practice of their profession to give public recitals. — A. C. Potter has had a six months' leave of absence in Europe for the purpose of purchasing books for the College Library. — G. A. Reisner's wonderful discovery of a Fourth Dynasty Pharaoh's tomb at Giza, at the foot of the Great Pyramid in Egypt, has attracted the interest of all the scientific world in Europe. The papers in France and in England have paid homage to his learning and activity. — W. F. Richards has been elected chairman of the board of directors of the Colorado Springs National Bank. — J. H. Ropes was absent during the second half of the

academic year, 1925-26, in Italy and Greece. — C. M. Saville was the personal representative of Governor Trumbull of Connecticut in the matter of the damage to that State from diversion of water by the Massachusetts Metropolitan District. — E. E. Shumaker has closed his five-year pastorate at Adams, in order to devote his time to writing. — L. F. Snow is Professor of Rhetoric and Public Speaking at the University of Chattanooga. — J. S. Stone has been elected president of the Massachusetts Medical Society. — R. DeC. Ward has been appointed as one of the Exchange Professors to the Western Colleges for 1926-27. He was awarded the gold medal of the Harvard Travelers' Club for 1926. — C. Warren's book, "The Supreme Court in United States History" (1922), has been issued in a new and revised edition with additional notes, in two volumes. — B. C. Weld's daughter, Frances Stephenson, was married in Boston to Robert Wales Emmons, 3d, November 5, 1926. — G. M. Weld was injured in an automobile collision last spring, and was just recovering when the Class Secretary saw him in Santa Barbara in September.

1890

FREDERICK P. CABOT, *Sec.*

53 State St., Boston

Walden Myer died August 12, 1926, at Gloucester, where for three years he had made his summer home with his sister. He was born at Lake View, New York, March 17, 1866. He was the son of General Albert J. Myer and his wife Catherine (Walden) Myer, who had made their home chiefly in Washington, D.C. He prepared for College at Phillips Academy, Andover, graduating at Harvard in 1890. He studied theology at Exeter College, Oxford, and received the degree of A.B. in 1895 and M.A. in 1898. He was made deacon

and priest by Bishop Satterlee in Washington and became assistant minister of Christ Church. From 1907 to 1914 he was at Saint Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire, as a master, teaching in the Latin Department and doing ministerial work. From there he went to Washington, again as a master, teaching in Saint Alban's National Cathedral School for Boys. In 1918 he was installed as canon of Washington Cathedral by the Bishop of Washington and thereafter took part in the Sunday and daily services, serving wholly without compensation. In 1926 he published, under the imprint of the National Cathedral Association, two pamphlets of short meditations on the Psalms and was at work on similar tracts and pamphlets during this summer. Bishop Rhinelander, who had been a close friend since boyhood, conducted the funeral services, which were held in Gloucester. He has since written of him: "Walden Myer brought to his ministry a distinguished name, a highly sensitive and refined nature, a well-furnished and cultivated mind and an ardent faith. The foundations of his intellectual life were laid in a free and full acceptance of the historic faith and sacramental worship of the church, and in an equally glad and ready recognition of the claims of exact knowledge and exacting scholarship. By temperament he was reserved and shy. Public ministry, though his chief joy and highest privilege, was none the less a constant strain. Its sacred responsibility weighed heavily on him. He shrank from it even as he loved and prized it. In all his ministrations there was a high note of humility and reverence. His sermons were born of the travail of his soul. They taxed his every energy. The fruitfulness of the labor which went into their composition and delivery was proved abundantly in their clarity

of thought, their purity of diction, their apt application of the great spiritual truths set forth to the practical affairs of life. His personal faith was singularly pure and serene. He had detachment, steadiness, and poise; gifts which are as rare as they are priceless. He knew the inner meaning of spiritual discipline." — Oliver Brewster Roberts died November 9, 1926, at the home of his brother, Stephen H. Roberts, 34 Westbourne Road, Newton Centre. He was born in Le Grand, Iowa, March 5, 1869; son of the Reverend Oliver A. Roberts and Emily Wilber Bostford Roberts. He prepared for Harvard at Putnam School, Newburyport. He taught in the Melrose High School for a time, then at a private school at Sykesville, Maryland, and thereafter for seven years taught at the Allen School, West Newton. He then went to live with his mother in West Newton and for the last five years was a resident of Southboro. His only survivor is his brother.

1891

A. J. GARCEAU, *Sec.*

Boston

The Secretary has a few copies of the Report of the 30th and 35th anniversaries. These may be obtained for fifty cents each to cover the cost of printing. — W. G. Howard, A.M. '92, Professor of German at Harvard, will teach at the University of Chicago Summer School during the coming summer. — Some of the late Jacob Wendell's old friends met at the Harvard Club of New York City on his birthday, April 13, to commemorate the day. — The address of J. W. Roberts, A.M. '92, is 264 Genesee Street, Utica, New York. — J. P. Sheffield's address is the Lamb's Club, 128 West 44th Street, New York City. — Dr. J. R. Jacoby's address is 44 West 72d Street, New York City. — T. N.

Perkins has been elected president of the Harvard Alumni Association. He was a member of the Harvard Corporation from 1905 to 1924, when he resigned in order to serve as the American Representative on the Reparations Commission in Europe. — **Charles Thomas Donnelly** died at Winthrop, September 28, 1926. He was the son of John and Mary (Connelly) Donnelly, born March 21, 1867. He prepared at the Boston Latin School. He left College in the Junior year, and since that time had been connected with the Boston advertising firm which bears his name. He was secretary and vice-president of the New England Poster Advertising Association, a member of the Harvard Club of Boston, the Boston Athletic Association, and the Pilgrim Publishers Association. He was unmarried. — **Arthur Lewis Bumpus, S.T.B.** (Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge) '94, died at Hewlett, Long Island, New York, July 8, 1926. He was a clergyman in the Protestant Episcopal Church, and at the time of his death was rector of Trinity Church, Hewlett, Long Island. He was the son of Fred Cephas and Emma Frances (Russell) Bumpus, and was born at Weymouth, March 4, 1870. He prepared at Adams Academy. His first charge was Saint Paul's Church, Natick; then he became an assistant at the Church of the Ascension in Boston, and later at Saint Paul's Church in Milwaukee. He was afterwards vicar of Saint Andrews Church, Ayer, and, after three years, rector of Saint Michael's Church, Brooklyn, New York. He leaves a wife, who was Cora Clark Hood, and a daughter. — **George Reynolds Beal** died at Waltham, November 14, 1926. He was born in Waltham, March 29, 1870, the son of Ezra Wardwell and Lucretia Kendall (Brown) Beal; prepared at the Waltham High

School, and was connected with the Class during the years 1887 and 1888. He started in to learn the lumber business, but after a few months, entered the employ of the Waltham Savings Bank, where he was employed until his death. He was appointed assistant treasurer in 1901 and treasurer in 1907, and in 1919 assumed the presidency of the institution. He was elected an alderman of Waltham in 1906 and remained until 1909, part of which time he served as president of the Board. He was appointed chief assessor in 1912, and elected trustee of the Waltham Hospital. He was mayor of Waltham from 1917 to 1922. He was unmarried, and leaves two brothers and a sister, Miss Susan R. Beal, with whom he lived, at 19 Appleton Street, Waltham.

1892

ALLEN R. BENNER, *Sec.*
Andover

Howard Malcolm Ballou died at Honolulu, November 13, 1925. He was born at Providence, Rhode Island, June 3, 1866, the son of Oren Aldrich and Charlotte (Hitchcock) Miller Ballou. He prepared for College at the English High School, Boston. He attended Harvard in 1887-92, receiving his degree of A.B. *magna cum laude*. He attended the Graduate School in 1896-97 and the Law School in 1901-02. Immediately after graduation he taught in the Louisville (Kentucky) Manual Training High School (1893-95); and next in the Wakefield High School and the Frye Private School, Boston. Then, until 1910 he was principal of the Ballou and Hobigand Preparatory School in Boston. From 1910 to 1915 he was Professor of Physics at the College of Hawaii, Honolulu, resigning to become statistician at the Alameda Sugar Company's beet-sugar factory at

Alvarado, California. In April, 1916, he became statistical editor of *Facts about Sugar*, a trade journal published in New York City. During the War he was statistician for the International Sugar Committee and the United States Sugar Equalization Board. In 1922 he removed to Honolulu, which became his regular address. He was married, at Littleton, New Hampshire, August 24, 1893, to Helen May Farr. She died March 1, 1917. There were four children, two of whom died in infancy. Of the surviving daughters, the elder, Florence Farr Ballou, was a member of the Class of 1918 at Smith College. She is now Mrs. Duncan Campbell. The younger, Charlotte Marita Ballou, is the wife of Lieut. Parke G. Young, U.S.N. — **Frank Ernest Poole** died August 9, 1926. He was born at Boston, August 10, 1869. His father was John Caldwell Poole, and his mother's maiden name was Emma Maria Branigan. He received the degree of A.B. *magna cum laude* in 1892, after four years at Harvard. Until the time of his death he had taught for twenty-eight years at the English High School in Boston — the school at which he had prepared for College. The headmaster of the English High School writes of him: "He was an excellent teacher and a man of unusual character. He devoted himself unstintingly to his duty here. We shall miss him very greatly. Without fail he was in the building at 7.30 each day, and from the beginning to the end of each year never wasted a moment. I stated to the faculty relating to him, that he would rank with the best of instructors here in any generation from the founding of the school in 1821 up to now." Poole never married. — S. P. Cabot, formerly head master of Saint George's School, Newport, Rhode Island, is executive regent of the new

Avon School and Junior College, which will be opened next year at Avon, Connecticut. — J. F. Morton is curator of the newly established museum of natural sciences, in Paterson, New Jersey. — Among the eight oil portraits presented to the Law School of Northwestern University, at the annual banquet of the Alumni Association, June 11, 1926, was one of G. P. Costigan, Jr., formerly of the Faculty of Law. — "In Quest of the Perfect Book, Reminiscences and Reflections of a Bookman," by W. D. Orcutt, was published in September (1926) by Little, Brown & Co. — One of the sleeping-rooms of the Harvard-Yale-Princeton Club of Chicago has been dedicated to the memory of Pierce Anderson. The collection of framed group photographs left by our late classmate, George F. Brown, and other memorabilia, have also been installed. If any other classmate has anything to which he would like to give a permanent home it is suggested that he correspond with M. D. Follansbee, who would be most happy to attend to the installation. — An anonymous donor has made a contribution to the Endowment Fund of the Division of Music "in memory of Lewis S. Thompson, '92." — W. Cameron Forbes sailed from Victoria, British Columbia, in October for a six months' tour of the East. — The committee in charge of the reunion next June will hold its first meeting shortly. — The Budapest correspondent of *The Spectator* (October 9, 1926) speaks of "the undying gratitude of Hungarians" for the work of Jeremiah Smith, Jr., now completed, and states that his generous gift of his untouched salary "has been used to found scholarships for students of the Technical University by which two or more students will be enabled to go to America and continue their training."

1893

SAMUEL F. BATCHELDER, *Sec.*

73 Tremont St., Boston

Charles Lunt DeNormandie died September 12, 1926, at Lincoln, of cancer of the stomach. He was born September 26, 1870, at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, son of James DeNormandie and Emily Farnum Jones. His father was of old Pennsylvania stock, a graduate of Antioch in 1857 and a well-known clergyman of Boston. Charles fitted at the Roxbury Latin School and was a regular member of '93. After a trip to Europe he went to the Harvard Law School and took his LL.B. in 1898, being admitted to the Massachusetts Bar the same year. For a time he was connected with the firm of Churchill and Churchill in Boston and then opened an office for himself at 53 State Street. Here he remained, specializing in probate and trust estate matters, until forced by ill health to give up practice altogether. Meanwhile his fondness for country life led him to a farm at Lincoln, where he lived at first during the summers and later all the year round. His conscientious and altruistic nature impelled him strongly into charitable work, especially on the legal side. In his own modest way of putting it, "a chance connection with the Associated Charities" ended in involving him deeply "as secretary of this or that organization, treasurer or president of others, and director in many others." For years he was secretary and moving spirit of the Boston Legal Aid Society, and devoted nearly all his time to work of this nature and the study of social conditions. After more than twenty years of effort and discouragement, however, he wrote: "The wonder grows as to what good has come of it all; whether modern organized charity does little but care for present unfortunates in order to populate the future with

others more unfortunate and in greater numbers; whether in fact charity does not tend to turn the law of the survival of the fittest into the survival of the misfit." A man of the finest type, a tireless worker for the highest ideals, gentle, retiring, and universally beloved, his death is a loss to the best element of the Class and of the community. He never married. — Otis Daniell Fisk died September 8, 1926, at Petersham, from the result of an amputation. He was born April 29, 1870, at Cambridge, son of James Chaplin Fisk, cotton mill treasurer, and Mary Grant Daniell. He came of an old Middlesex County family, his father being born in Cambridge and his grandfather in Natick. He fitted with M. S. Keith and entered the Scientific School in 1889, afterwards joining '94 for a year. He then went into the Boston office of the Fiskdale Mills, manufacturers of print cloth, gradually moving up to the position of treasurer. This office he resigned in 1916 and moved to Petersham, where he "dabbled in farming," as he expressed it. He was much interested in the affairs of his town and in outdoor life in general, and was a member of the Somerset Club, Boston Athletic Association, Petersham Country Club, Oakley Country Club, etc. A few years ago a diseased condition of the leg made amputation necessary, which he bore with great fortitude and cheerfulness, and shortly before his death the other leg had to be removed also. April 10, 1913, at Cambridge he married Ethel, daughter of John Fiske the historian. She survives him without children. — Lyman Tremain died of dilatation of the heart on September 12, 1926, at Santa Ana, California. He was born March 14, 1871, at Albany, New York, son of Grenville A. Tremain and Eliza Martin. His father, a graduate of Union College in 1865, was Corporation Counsel of

Albany. His grandfather Lyman Tremain was Governor of New York and Judge of the New York Court of Appeals. His mother was a sister of E. S. Martin, the editor of *Life*. He entered from Groton School and was with '93 during Freshman and Sophomore years. He left College to enter the Pennsylvania Railroad in Philadelphia, working up from truckman to contracting agent for the traffic department. He left the railroad in 1903 and became traffic manager of the New York Glucose Company, continuing in the same position when that organization was absorbed into the Corn Products Company. In this post he had offices both in New York City and in Chicago, with much traveling to do. In 1907 his health broke down, and after two years of recuperation he moved to California for the benefit of a milder climate. For a year he was claim adjuster for the Santa Fé Railroad in Los Angeles, and then took up raising apples at Harper, California — the first venture of that sort in the vicinity. After his marriage in 1912 he began orange-growing in the Santa Ana Canyon near Anaheim, California, and remained there till his death. He greatly enjoyed his outdoor life and became a prominent member of the community. With much natural ability and a most affectionate and sympathetic disposition, he made friends wherever he went. He was always interested in books and in music, and was a devoted member of the Episcopal Church — his final attack occurred while attending a service, — was a vestryman of his parish, and a member of the choir for eleven years. October 10, 1912, at Santa Ana he married Dr. Mabel Vance, daughter of the Reverend Thomas Vance, and a well-known osteopathic physician, who survives him.

1894

SYDNEY M. WILLIAMS, *Acting Sec.*

15 Congress St., Boston

E. K. Rand, Professor of Latin at Harvard since 1909, was given the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters by the University of Manchester, England, October 8, at the meeting of the Classical Association held in that city. Extract from the *Manchester Guardian*, October 7, 1926:

The members of the Association were invited by the University to attend the conferment of honorary degrees by the Chancellor, the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, upon Professor A. C. Clark (Oxford), Professor Jaeger (Berlin), Professor A. C. Pearson (Cambridge), and Professor E. K. Rand (Harvard). . . . Among the scholars, Professor E. K. Rand, of Harvard, is well known in two continents. He represents the genial American type of learning established by Oliver Wendell Holmes, Basil Gildersleeve, and William James, who all took to heart Horace's question, "Why not tell truth with a smile?" In his visits to the libraries of Italy and France (Florence, Rome, and Tours perhaps know him best) he has cultivated an almost personal acquaintance with the spirits of just and unjust scribes, by no means made perfect, but, in their own day quite human enough to be forgiven in our own (as well as convicted) for their countless mistakes. Some of Professor Rand's mediæval lore will be offered to the Manchester public; for besides his address on Ausonius to members of the Classical Association on Saturday morning, he is to give a public lecture at the John Rylands Library on Monday, October 11, at 7.30 P.M., on S. Martin of Tours, which may be commended to those who like their learning flavoured with a pinch of salt.

Rand was introduced in the following words:

As a young graduate, Mr. Rand became a favourite disciple of Ludwig Traube, who had inaugurated a new era in the study, not only of mediæval palæography, but of mediæval scholarship. Under Traube's inspiration he produced a monumental work on Johannes Scottus, thanks to which we now know that the famous Irishman was the author of a masterly commentary on Boethius, and we are enabled to see in a fuller and truer light the influence both of Johannes and of Boethius on mediæval philosophy.

The transmission of the classical heritage from ancient to modern times has always been a favourite theme with Mr. Rand. He has lightened the dark corners in the scholarship of Imperial Rome as well as of the Middle Ages. He has illuminated the textual history of Livy, the younger Pliny, and others. But in investigating the passage of ancient literature from one generation to another he has always kept in touch with the spirit of the literature,

and with the hearts and lives of them that wrote it. If he is wont to transport himself with easy familiarity to the scriptorium of Fleury or of Saint Martin of Tours he has also sojourned with Catullus at Sirmio and foregathered with Ovid in Augustan salons.

His work on "The Young Virgil," we may assure him, has awakened pleasant echoes in the lecture rooms of this University. He has made Boethius his friend and ours. His learning is vast, but without pedantry; the human touch is always there, and ever and anon there is the sparkle of a very pretty wit. We welcome Mr. Rand to our roll of graduates as a great scholar and writer, and as an eminent member of a University whose classical teachers have won no less admiration on this little island than on their own great continent.

The thanks of the newly admitted graduates were expressed by Professor Rand. He was aware, he said, that the distinction conferred on himself — a distinction which he accepted with humility and with pride — was intended primarily for the University which he had the honour to represent. Harvard was founded in what was now Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1636, by John Harvard, an *alumnus* of Emanuel College. The associations which had united them with the elder Cambridge no less than with Oxford and other centres of learning in Great Britain had been firm and dear. To the University of Manchester they should feel a particular nearness, since from its foundation their University had cherished the same ideals of independence and the rights of the individual that had been gloriously maintained in the home of Cobden and Bright. Harvard and Manchester were sisters in their devotion to truth and to *laissez-faire*. (Laughter.) Their intimacy would be further strengthened this year by the welcome sojourn at Harvard of one of Manchester's most distinguished teachers and scholars. He was grateful, with all his colleagues, for this new expression of good-fellowship between the University of Manchester and their own universities. He was grateful, and he thought none of his colleagues would gainsay him, for this new token of the unity that neither time nor politics could destroy between the American colonies and Mother England. Perhaps above all they were grateful for that renewal of the confederation of scholars, this cordial display of international quality — a happy augury, he hoped, of the long-deferred peace of the world. (Applause.)

The following day Rand read a paper on Ausonius, the first poet of France. Later, he gave a public lecture on Saint Martin of Tours. — J. D. Logan has accepted the Chair of English in the Graduate School of the University of Marquette, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. — H. C. Lakin's daughter, Eleanor Putnam, was married to David Porter Guest, September 17, 1926. — Franklin Abbott Dorman, M.D. and A.M. (Columbia) '98, died at New York City

August 6, 1926. He was born at Montclair, New Jersey, December 20, 1872. He was a leading obstetrician in New York City and was on the staffs of the Woman's Hospital, the City Hospital, White Plains Hospital, Lawrence Hospital at Bronxville, Eastern Long Island Hospital at Greenport, Mountinside Hospital, and Nyack Hospital. He was a deacon in the Broadway Tabernacle and a trustee of the American University at Beirut, Syria. He died suddenly, when he seemed to be recovering from a brief illness. He is survived by his wife, who was Miss Jane C. Callender, of Albany, New York, by two daughters, three sons, and three brothers, — Dr. Harry G. Dorman, '96, Theodore T. Dorman, and Thomas B. Dorman, '06. — Reginald Furman died at Coscob, Connecticut, September 10, 1926. He was born at West Chester, New York, August 18, 1872. After graduation, he studied at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, but was obliged, by ill health, to give this up, and later became a bond broker in New York. He married Miss Marion T. Russell in 1903. — Francis Henry Richards, LL.B. '98, died April 30, 1926. He was born at Boston, November 6, 1868. He was admitted to the bar, but never practised law, devoting himself to finance up to the time of his death. He had been in ill health for several years. — James Clement Sharp, B.D. (Episcopal Theological School of Cambridge) '97, died at Boston, October 13, 1926. He was born at Newton, August 23, 1869. After graduation, he spent three years at the Cambridge Theological School, then seven years as assistant minister at Christ Church, Springfield. In 1905 he became rector of the Church of the Good Shepherd at Waban, Newton, which in 1908 became a regularly established Episcopal Church, instead of a Union Church. In

1915 he met with a serious automobile accident, and ill health forced him to give up work for a time. He later took up work at Saint Mary's Church, Rockport, and four years ago went to Saint Barnabas Memorial Church, at Falmouth. In 1905, he married Miss Edith Dexter, who survives him. — **Rev. Austin Phelps Dean** died suddenly in a cabin near Orland, California, of apoplexy on August 9, 1926. Just prior to the two days' illness that preceded the end, he had for several months been employed as a rancher's helper. His main work since College days, however, consisted in teaching in the public schools of Anasco, Porto Rico, and in doing missionary work among the Mormons in Idaho and the natives in northern India. Before his College days in Cambridge he taught in a private school at Talcottville, Conn., and at West Jersey Academy in Bridgeton, N.J. His theological education was received at Harvard and in Baptist institutions in Louisville, Ky., and Berkeley, Calif., from the latter of which he received the B.D. degree in 1915. Born on November 13, 1870, of Revolutionary ancestry, he struggled against obstacles of many kinds both to obtain an education and to learn whatever he could of the world, its people and its activities; he led a most exemplary life in accordance with the teachings of the Bible, which he translated in part. In this task he took great delight. He was unmarried; had traveled around the world. He is survived by a sister, Mrs. Jay B. Hann (née Rosa Dean, Wellesley, '90) of Orland, Calif.; two brothers, Philip Redfield Dean, '96, of The Bronx, New York, N.Y., who looked after the interests and welfare of the deceased, and Horace Bunce Dean, '99, of Brooklyn, New York, N.Y.; a half-brother, Joel Partridge Dean, and two half sisters Fran-

ces Margaret Dean and Virginia Charlotte Dean, all of Claremont, Calif. The parents of the deceased were Rev. Benjamin Angier Dean, Amherst, '62, and Mrs. Ellen Pleroma Palmer, a graduate of the Oread, Worcester.

H. B. D.

1895

F. H. NASH, Sec.

30 State St., Boston

The Secretary is always glad to receive news of classmates. — One of the classrooms in the new building at Saint Mark's School, Southboro, will be a memorial to Walter Kirkpatrick Brice, who died last March. Brice graduated from the school in 1891 and taught there two years after his graduation from Harvard. — M. B. Fanning has moved to 222 Marlborough Street, Boston. — E. H. Goodwin has resigned the vice-presidency of the United States Chamber of Commerce of which he has been the chief executive officer for the past fifteen years. — R. M. Johnson, who with Mrs. Johnson was on a trip round the world, has returned to New York, Mrs. Johnson having died in Peking October 10. — W. B. Munro, honorary member of the Class, has an article in the October *Atlantic*, "The Worst Fundamentalism," dealing with worn-out political texts. — A. J. Peters has been elected president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. — Cabot Stevens's address until further notice will be 1516 Webster Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. — A tablet to the memory of Robert D. Wrenn was erected at the West Side Tennis Club Stadium September 17, 1926, on the occasion of the National Championship Tennis Matches. It was unveiled between the two semi-final matches of the National Singles Championship. At the end of the first semi-final match a group including twelve ex-champion tennis

players, the officials of the Tennis Association and of the West Side Tennis Club, and a number of Bob's friends walked out on the courts of the stadium, forming a semi-circle in front of the tablet, which was covered by an American flag. The Wrenn family had requested that the ceremonies be very simple and that Mr. George T. Adee, of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, Yale '95, should make the unveiling address. At the conclusion of his remarks the president of the West Side Tennis Club formally accepted the tablet on behalf of the Club and J. W. Mersereau, president of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, withdrew the American flag from the tablet. There were approximately 12,000 persons present. During the ceremony they all stood with bare heads. Mr. Adee spoke as follows in accepting the tablet:

The United States Lawn Tennis Association has caused this tablet, which we are about to unveil to be erected to perpetuate the memory of Robert D. Wrenn for thirty-two years an outstanding figure in the history of American Lawn Tennis. Bob Wrenn was a great athlete and a great executive. He played quarterback on the Harvard Football Team, second base on the Harvard Baseball Nine, cover point on the Saint Nicholas Hockey Team. He won the National Singles Tennis Championship in 1893-94-96-97 and the Doubles Championship in 1895. He represented the United States in both singles and doubles on the Davis Cup Team in 1903. He served the United States Lawn Tennis Association well and faithfully for thirty-two years and gave to it unstintingly of his time and labor with no thought of reward. He was a member of the Executive Committee of the Association from 1900 to the day of his death, November 14, 1925, vice-president from 1902 till 1911, and president from 1911 to 1915. He guided the affairs of this Association with rare tact, good judgment, and unflinching loyalty, steadfastly maintaining the highest ideals of amateur sport — and yet, in spite of the time he gave to sport, his ability and his industriousness made him successful in business. He was a soldier in two wars — as a private in the Rough Riders under Colonel Theodore Roosevelt he charged up San Juan Hill in the Spanish War, and at the age of forty-three he was commissioned a major of aviation in the World War, flying his own machine and commanding a squadron of aeroplanes.

But it is not so much because of these deeds that the United States Lawn Tennis Association honors him. No — not so much for what he did, but be-

cause the compelling charm of his personality, his unflinching courtesy and fairness, his abiding respect for the rules of the game, his quick clear thinking and instantaneous decisions, his resourcefulness, his aggressive attack, his steadfast courage, his dogged determination in competition both on and off the athletic field, his inborn patriotism and his readiness to make the supreme sacrifice at his country's call, make him a splendid example of the spirit of amateur sport.

Modest, unassuming and genuine, his life was a vital contribution to sport of his time and generation. His death will not stay the inspiration of his work nor break the bond of affection of his friends.

On behalf of the United States Lawn Tennis Association it is my privilege to present this tablet in memory of Robert D. Wrenn to the West Side Tennis Club.

Mr. Waldo D. Hadsell, president of the West Side Tennis Club, said:

As president of the West Side Tennis Club I have the honor to accept this tablet in memory of Robert D. Wrenn. It is the purpose of the West Side Tennis Club to create here in this stadium, dedicated to the game of tennis, a Hall of Fame to perpetuate the memory of those who by the quality of their leadership, by their splendid example of skill and sportsmanship have tended to raise the standards of the game. It is more than fitting that this tablet to Robert D. Wrenn should be the first erected in this Hall of Fame.

1896

J. J. HAYES, Sec.

30 State St., Boston

W. M. Powell is chairman of the executive committee of the Harvard Law School Endowment Fund and E. V. Frothingham, executive chairman. Stoughton Bell, J. P. Cotton, Stevens Heckscher, P. N. Booth, and E. M. Grossman are regional chairmen. — The board of trustees of Appleton Academy, New Ipswich, New Hampshire, have presented a gold watch to H. W. Lewis, who for the last twenty years has been principal of the Academy, as a token of appreciation of his service to the School, and they have voted to put on the records of the School the vote expressing this appreciation. — E. B. Holt, who is Visiting Professor of Psychology at Princeton University, will give during the winter ten lectures on the Psychology of Response, at the New School for Social Research in New

York City. — Changes of address: Richard Hayter, Vermejo Park, New Mexico; J. Robertson Duff, Grove Street, Westwood; Gurdon S. Mumford, 23 Urmond Street, Hampstead, Long Island, New York. — Prescott Warren died suddenly August 11, 1926, at the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital in Boston. He was born in Cambridge, February 19, 1874, the son of George Kendall and Mary Ann (Caldwell), Warren. He prepared for College at Kendal's School, Cambridge, and Phillips Academy, Andover. He left College at the end of his Junior year and entered the publishing business with Lamson, Wolfe & Co., and then with Richard G. Badger & Co. In 1898 he went into the advertising business in Boston and continued in it until 1906, part of the time being located in New York City. He then went into the employ of the Stanley Motor Carriage Company at Newton, and in 1912 became vice-president and director of the company. He continued in the automobile business until 1923, then entered the real estate business, being connected with Bonelli-Adams Company in Boston. He was married April 6, 1896, to Frances Stanley, of Newton, who, with a son and three daughters, survives him.

1897

ROGER L. SCAIFE, *Sec.*

2 Park St., Boston

Allan Forbes has been authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission to serve as a director in three railroads, the Boston & Albany, Pittsfield & North Adams, and the Ware River Railroad. — E. H. Wells has been elected vice-president of the Harvard Alumni Association for the current year. — R. E. Olds is Assistant Secretary of State in charge of legal matters of the department. Olds has recently been in charge

of international arbitrations and treaties. — R. E. Manley has been nominated by the Republican Party for the office of Judge of the Court of General Sessions in New York. — W. G. Davis is living at 1 Gray Gardens E., Cambridge. — The address of Dr. Dick Grant is General Delivery, Havana, Cuba. — H. V. Hubbard's address is now 15 Spafford Road, Milton. — E. M. Fisher's home address is 23 Stafford Road, Newton. — J. T. Clarke, formerly treasurer of the Spray Engineering Company, has become associated with A. B. Durell & Co., 1 Federal Street, Boston, in the general investment business. — Charles Jackson Paine died suddenly, August 4, at Vanceboro, Maine, when returning from a motor trip through New Brunswick. Paine was born in Weston June 17, 1876, the son of General Charles J. Paine, famous yachtsman and owner of the cup-defender *Puritan* and other racing boats. He was the fifth of a succession of Harvard men. His great-great-grandfather graduated from that institution in 1717, his great-grandfather in 1793, his grandfather in 1827, and his father in 1853. Paine graduated from Hopkinson School and then entered Harvard, graduating with the Class of 1897. He was one of the best-known college baseball pitchers of his day as well as being an all-round athlete, excelling in shot-putting and both the high and broad jump. His chief delight in sport, however, was in shooting, and much of his leisure time was spent on Cape Cod following this pursuit and studying the characteristics and the haunts of game birds, a subject in which he became an authority. After leaving College, Paine took up the trusteeship of a number of estates, with offices in the Sears Building. Later, his business interests included lumber, coal, and copper. He was for a time employed by Lee, Higgin-

son & Company, and later became treasurer of Saint Mary's Mineral Land Company and president of several subsidiary companies. He was a member of the Mayflower Club. He is survived by his wife, formerly Mrs. Winifred La Ford, a daughter, Mrs. James Parker, of Chelmsford, and two sons, Charles J. Paine, Jr., and Roger Lee Paine, who is now in the West.

1899

ARTHUR ADAMS, *Sec.*

84 State St., Boston

Fourteen additional sons of '99 entered Harvard College with the Class of 1930, as follows: F. M. Alger, Jr., E. T. Batchelder, Cameron Blaikie, Jr., F. W. Blatchford, Jr., Alan T. Burr, Philip Donham, J. E. Goodman, Jr., W. R. Harper, J. C. Phillips, Jr., R. C. Raymond, E. W. Remick, Jr., P. S. Tiffany, C. T. Wheeler. Some of the fathers of these boys and a few others representing The Fathers and Sons of '99 had supper with them October 15, and had a short meeting of welcome for them afterwards. — Marie Felicitie Pratt, granddaughter of G. S. Tiffany, was born August 9, 1926. — A. S. Eyre's address is now 1 Federal Street, Boston. H. H. Fish is in the same building in an adjoining office. — Henry Chauncey, 1928, and Daniel Simonds, 1928, represent the Sons of '99 on the Harvard football squad. — C. A. Wheeler is head of the Department of Romance Languages at Tufts College and is living at 162 Curtis Street, West Somerville.

1900

ARTHUR DRINKWATER, *Sec.*

81 State St., Boston

A. M. Chandler has moved his law office to 84 State Street, Boston. — H. T. van Deusen is with Jackson & Cur-

tis, Investment Bankers, 43 Exchange Place, New York City. — E. B. Hilliard is at Newcastle School, Mt. Kisco, New York. He writes: "Still at the old grind, digging, cultivating, pruning, fertilizing, and training the young idea. Football fills the air just now. We have seventy girls and boys in our school. We take them from the cradle to the grade, having opened up a kindergarten this fall." — R. S. Holland has recently written "The Rider in the Green Mask," a tale of the American Revolution, J. B. Lippincott Co.; and "Historic Ships," concerning famous vessels and sailors of all nations, MacRae-Smith Co. — J. H. Cabot has gone to London, England, to become assistant priest of the Church of Saint Mary Virgin. For the last six years he has been rector of Grace Church at Vineyard Haven. — W. L. Holt's address is City Hall, Hot Springs, Arkansas. He is city and county health officer there. He advises if one has rheumatism and needs hot baths, "KTHS, or Kome to Hot Springs — we bathe the world." — R. H. Johnson is president of the American Eugenic Association. — Colonel G. E. Lentine's address is U.S. Veterans' Hospital, Castle Point, New York. — E. Mallinckrodt, Jr., is vice-president of the Harvard Alumni Association. — E. E. Sargeant has been made chief of the legal department of the Great Northern Railway at Spokane, Washington. — W. E. Skillings is with the Howland Dry Goods Company, Bridgeport, Connecticut. — F. DeW. Washburn is president of the Citizens' National Bank of Boston. — W. M. Rainbolt is president of the Harvard Club of Nebraska. — C. H. Morrill is president of the Harvard Club of St. Louis, Missouri. — W. B. Swinford is president of the Harvard Club of Norman, Oklahoma. — F. L. Jewett is secretary and treasurer of the Harvard Club of

Austin, Texas. — A. L. Dean is president of the University of Hawaii and is president of the Harvard Club of Hawaii. — C. S. Forbes is secretary of the Harvard Club of France. — Addresses: P. Barry (business) 5 Craigie Circle, Cambridge; W. W. Bellamy (home) Hotel Canterbury, Boston; T. D. Brown (home) 1319 Park Street, Peekskill, New York; J. H. Bufford (home) 219 Harvard Street, Brookline; J. S. Cochran (home) 364 Terrill Road, (business) 606 Medical Arts Building, San Antonio, Texas; G. H. Dustin, Box 131, Littleton Common; B. A. G. Fuller (home) 2423 Ingleside Place, Cincinnati, Ohio; E. E. Goodhue, care of Navy Department, Washington, D.C.; A. F. Gotthold (home) 35 W. 10th Street, New York City; A. Hasbrouck (business) 420 W. 116th Street, New York City; B. Hollings (home) Holliston; L. Howland (business) 31 State Street, Boston; C. K. Meschter, 1221 Lorain Avenue, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania; C. S. Oakman (home) 319 Riverside Avenue, Muncie, Indiana; E. J. Sander-son (business) 85 Devonshire Street, Boston; W. N. Seaver (home) 141 Warwick Road, Melrose; C. F. Welling-ton (home) 116 St. Stephen Street, Boston; C. Wiener, 38 W. 35th Street, New York City; J. Wilson (home) 17 Broadway, (business) Pearl Building, Bangor, Maine.

1901

JOSEPH O. PROCTER, JR., *Sec.*

84 State St., Boston

A Class dinner will be held in Boston during the winter months and arrange-ments will be made for showing at that time to classmates, wives, and children all of the moving pictures taken dur-ing the Twenty-Fifth Reunion, tied together into reels by days and with appropriate labels on the pictures. — Waddill Catchings is a member of

the Alumni Association Committee to nominate candidates for Overseers of Harvard College and Directors of the Alumni Association. — A. H. Gilbert, vice-president of Spencer, Trask & Co., and H. R. Hayes, vice-president of Stone & Webster, Inc., have recently been elected vice-presidents of the Investment Bankers' Association of America. — C. D. Daly, major in the United States Army, for the past year attached to the Department of Military Science and Tactics at Harvard, has been transferred to service with the Field Artillery at Hawaii. He sailed from New York October 6 on the army transport *Château-Thierry* for Hono-lulu. — W. E. Hocking, Alford Profes-sor of Natural Religion, Moral Philos-ophy, and Civic Polity at Harvard, was the faculty speaker at the week-day morning chapel service at Appleton Chapel September 25. Hocking pre-sided at the International Congress of Philosophers held in Cambridge last summer. — Brainerd Taylor, lieu-tenant-colonel in the United States Army, is stationed at Fort William Mc-Kinley, Philippine Islands, and is in charge of supply, transportation, and construction. — Robert Frost, poet and Fellow of Creative Arts at the Uni-versity of Michigan, will spend a term, or its equivalent, at Amherst College this winter. He will conduct no classes at Amherst, but will lecture and meet students informally. — R. S. Hardy is living at 35 East 9th Street, New York City. He is in the rubber business and has offices at 44 Broad Street, New York. — A. S. Hewins is living at 7 Craigie Circle, Cambridge. — Gordon Ireland, A.M. '02, LL.B. '05, received the degree of S.J.D. from Yale Uni-versity last June. — Bliss Knapp's home address is 7 Chatham Street, Brookline. — C. A. Peters is in the in-vestment business with Wise, Hobbs

& Arnold at 15 Congress Street, Boston. His home address is 91 Bay State Road, Boston. — G. W. Mead is vice-president of the Anchor Post Iron Works, Garwood, New Jersey. — E. T. Putnam and R. W. Gray, architects, have moved their offices to 73 Newbury Street, Boston. Putnam and Stanley Cunningham each have a son on the Varsity football squad. — W. H. Smith is in the bond and investment security business with H. S. Spiller & Co., 27 State Street, Boston. — J. W. Welsh is executive secretary of the American Electric Railway Association, 292 Madison Ave., New York City. His home address is Forest Hills, Long Island, New York. — H. J. Stewart is in the insurance business with offices at 922 Elm Street, Manchester, New Hampshire. — Courtenay Crocker, H. F. Hurlburt, F. M. Ives, J. O. Procter, Jr., and H. L. Shattuck are all on the Boston committee in charge of the campaign to raise the \$5,000,000 fund for the Harvard Law School. — A. H. Howard has changed his address to Harvard Club, 27 West 44th Street, New York City. — P. E. Hawkins is at Eustis, Florida. — W. E. Hocking, Alford Professor of Philosophy at Harvard, is the author of a book entitled "The Present Status of the Philosophy of Law and of Rights." This book was published in London by Humphrey Milford and in New York by the University Press. — G. H. Montague, in an article in the *New York Times* in August, explained recent rulings of the Federal Trades Commission in the "Philippine Mahogany Cases" and the attitude of the Commission as to deceptive trade names. — Arthur Pope, Professor of Fine Arts at Harvard, is the artist who has drawn the most recent likeness of the late President Eliot. It was reproduced in the *Boston Sunday Herald*, October 10. — G. C. Shattuck, M.D. '05, A.M. (hon.) '19,

has published a sixth edition of his book "Principles of Medical Treatment." Among other contributors to the book is Gerald Blake, M.D. '05. — W. T. Foster, A.M. '04, is the author with Waddill Catchings, LL.B. '04, of "Old King Cole in Trouble," an article printed in the July, 1926, issue of the *Atlantic Monthly* and subsequently reprinted in pamphlet form. The article presents, in the form of a satire, certain phases of the argument of "Profits," a book by these two authors. The main argument of the book is summarized in a pamphlet entitled "The Dilemma of Thrift," reprinted from the *Atlantic Monthly* of April, 1926. These two joint authors have had a series of articles in the *World's Work* recently on economic problems and have another article in the November issue of the *Atlantic Monthly*. — A son, David, was born to Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Hayes of Mt. Kisco, New York, July 18, 1926. — A daughter, Dorothy Marilyn, was born to Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Moore, July 5, 1926. — Van R. C. King attended the summer dinner of the Harvard Club of France held in Paris and also the luncheon given later in the summer by this Club in honor of President Lowell. — H. C. Force and W. H. McGrath attended the luncheon of the Harvard Club of Seattle in July given in honor of Howard Elliott, '81. — Lawrence Lewis attended the 40th annual meeting of the Rocky Mountain Harvard Club held this fall at Wellz Ranch, Brook Forest, Evergreen, Colorado. — J. W. Hallowell, R. M. H. Harper, E. F. Morse, and J. O. Procter, Jr., attended the annual meeting of the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs held in July at Brunswick, Maine. Hallowell, as president of the Associated Harvard Clubs, was one of the speakers at the business meeting.

1902

FRANK M. SAWTELL, *Sec.*

84 State St., Boston

The first meeting of the Class since last June took place at the Harvard Club of Boston November 5, 1926, the evening before the football game with Princeton. W. D. Eaton was chairman of the special committee in charge. Following the dinner, Mr. Pennypacker, chairman of the Committee on Admission to Harvard College, addressed us and James L. Knox spoke on the football situation. Guy Bancroft outlined the plans under consideration by the committee in charge of our 25th anniversary celebration. — The executive committee, consisting of the chairmen of the several sub-committees, for the 25th anniversary celebration is made up as follows: Guy Bancroft, chairman; J. A. L. Blake, local transportation; R. J. Cram, photographic; A. L. Devens, sports and Yale game; W. D. Eaton, Class headquarters and accommodations; P. E. Fitzpatrick, Class dinner; Channing Frothingham, reception; R. T. Hale, publicity; Malcolm Lang, music and Class show; A. H. Morse, registration; Edward Motley, finance; H. L. Movius, country clubs; R. B. Ogilby, Sunday; A. K. Pope, railroad transportation; G. W. Pratt, printing; F. M. Sawtell, Class Report; P. H. Sylvester, Stadium exercises; W. M. Welch, insignia; W. B. Wood, fathers and sons. Miss Jean Olmstead is assisting the Secretary in the preparation of the coming Class Report. Blanks for the return of information by classmates were sent out November 2. Since the success of the Report depends very much on its completion before the Reunion, the Secretary begs all classmates to write out their "lives" and send them in without delay. — A series of informal Class meetings in New York and in Boston are planned for this winter. —

H. M. Ayres (Ph.D. '08), Associate Professor of English at Columbia University, is spending his sabbatical year in Europe. His address is care of Morgan, Harjes & Co., 14 Place Vendôme, Paris. — W. E. Benscoter's new address is Ivyland, Pennsylvania. — A. W. Hall has closed his law office at Dover, New Hampshire. His new address is 3817 Pringle Street, San Diego, California. — G. N. Parker has severed his connection with the Mack Truck Company, and will go into business on his own account. — R. S. Rainsford is consulting engineer for Brown Boveri Electric Corporation, with headquarters at Camden, New Jersey. — Aldrich Durant (S.B. '03) is at work on a series of buildings for the Telephone Company throughout Spain. His temporary address is care of International Telephone & Telegraph Company, P.O. Box 753, Madrid, Spain. — The secretary lacks proper addresses for the following members of the Class and would be very grateful for any information concerning them: William T. Arms, Alfred Adamson, Jr., Warren D. Bowerman, Arthur A. Bradley, Alexander R. Carney, Walter H. Claflin, Paul Collins, Floyd M. Cronkrite, John V. L. Findlay, James H. Fitzpatrick, Edgar B. Frank, William J. F. Fraser, Charles C. Frye, Willard H. Frye, Frank D. B. Gay, Roscoe H. Goodell, Reuben J. Hall, Frank W. Harris, James H. Hazlett, Joseph Jensen, John A. MacDonnell, Guy B. McLean, Joseph Reed, George C. Ristow, Robert W. Sawyer, Jr., Charles O. Schuler, Robert Tevis.

1904

PAYSON DANA, *Sec.*

1010 Barristers Hall, Boston

M. K. Hart has been made an associate member, representing the manufacturers, of the Industrial Survey Com-

mission of the State of New York. — Leonard Carpenter is president of the Southern Oregon Sales, Inc., a fruit-marketing company, owners of the S.O.S. brands of Rogue River pears and apples and Southern California oranges. His address is Veritas Orchards, Medford, Oregon. — Ralph Turner Millet died en route to Springfield, September 17, 1926.

1905

CHARLES E. MASON, *Sec.*

30 State St., Boston

Constantine Hutchins has formed a partnership with John Parkinson, '06, and A. G. Grant, '07, under the firm name of Hutchins & Parkinson, to conduct a general investment business, at 53 State Street, Boston. — Ogden Mills was a candidate for Governor of the State of New York running on the Republican ticket. — Palfrey Perkins has resigned his pastorate at Weston, having accepted a call to the First Unitarian Church at Buffalo. Perkins also reports that he has a son, born October 10, named Arthur Wellington Perkins. — W. S. Poor is now associated with Bontaux Fabrics Corporation, fancy silk and cotton goods, at 49 Leonard Street, New York. His residence is 107 East 37th Street, New York. — There are several sons of 1905 who are now in Harvard. The Secretary would be grateful to receive the names of all sons of 1905 who are students.

1907

SETH T. GANO, *Sec.*

199 Washington St., Boston

Grant Chandler, formerly with the Wisconsin Railroad Commission, is now manager of Arthur Andersen & Company, certified public accountants, Harris Trust Building, Chicago. Chandler's home address is 7333 Harvard Avenue, Chicago. — C. M. Clark,

formerly with Merrill, Oldham & Co., bankers, Boston, is now with Stone & Webster, Inc., construction. His address is 120 Broadway, New York City. — A son, Maitland Tabb Ijams, was born September 1, to J. H. Ijams and Margarette (Porter) Ijams. — G. Æ. Irving is living at Ironshore Estate, Little River, Jamaica. — M. S. Kimball is with the advertising department of Colgate & Co., soap manufacturers. His address is care of the company, 105 Hudson Street, Jersey City, New Jersey. — R. W. Smiley has been appointed director of publicity of the Metropolitan Casualty Insurance Company. For the past eight years he had been with the Ætna Affiliated Companies at their home office in Hartford, Connecticut. He had previously been sales-promotion manager for the Regal Shoe Company of Boston, and was for several years on the staff of the Alexander Hamilton Institute of New York City. His address is 255 Nuber Avenue, Mount Vernon, New York. — Peter D. Swaim, the sixteen-year-old son of S. B. Swaim and Marie (Wyman) Swaim, was killed by an automobile at Needham, on July 21. — A daughter, Anne Churchill Harrison, was born June 18 to Mr. and Mrs. Leland Harrison. — A. G. Grant has formed a partnership with Constantine Hutchins, '05, and John Parkinson, '05, for the conduct of a general investment business under the firm name of Hutchinson & Parkinson. His address is 53 State Street, Boston. — Nathaniel Burt Davis died at Essex Sanitarium, Middleton, on September 23, 1926. After leaving College he spent two and a half years in a woolen mill preparatory to engaging in the buying and selling of wool for the United States Worsted Company. In November, 1910, he married Caroline Quincy, who, with three children, Nathaniel B., Jr., Ellen, and George Quincy, survives him.

1912

R. S. WILKINS, *Sec.*

735 Exchange Building, Boston

The following committees have been appointed for the fifteenth anniversary celebration next June: General committee, R. T. Fisher, chairman, T. S. Ross, Secretary, G. H. Balch, H. L. Gaddis, F. C. Gray, R. S. Wilkins, P. R. Withington, and the chairmen of the sub-committees; entertainment committee, C. Ridgely, chairman, S. C. Bennett, H. W. Cheney, F. Gooding, D. P. Ranney, and H. B. Willis; finance committee, R. Lowell, chairman, and R. W. Knowles; publicity committee, O. W. Haussermann, chairman, P. Blair, E. C. Brown, J. T. Day, J. Elliott, T. R. Goethals, C. H. Holt, E. L. McKinney, A. L. Smith, and R. Stiles; transportation committee, H. E. Reeves, chairman. — A second son and third child, Chandler Wilcox Brown, was born April 24, 1926, to E. C. Brown and Josephine (Wilcox) Brown. Brown's address is 1000 Metropolitan Life Building, Minneapolis, Minnesota. — The home address of T. J. Campbell is 16 Webster Road, Milton. — The address of Casper M. Grosberg is 484 Washington Street, Boston. — G. H. Kaemmerling is with the Erie City Iron Works. His address is P.O. Box 67, Erie, Pennsylvania. — L. F. Kornfeld is with Weld, Grew & Co., 10 Post Office Square, Boston. — A third son and fourth child, Richard Harrison Moody, was born September 27, 1926, to Van Buren Moody and Martha (Noll) Moody. Moody is superintendent of the town schools of Middletown and Portland, Connecticut. His address is Randolph Road, Middletown, Connecticut. — A second son, Thorvald S. Ross, Jr., was born September 26, 1926, to T. S. Ross and Edith (Parker) Ross.

1913

WALTER TUFTS, JR., *Sec.*

Merchants National Bank, Worcester

R. M. Ahern's address is 120 Woodlawn Avenue, Bywood Heights, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. — F. H. Allport's address is 103 Genesee Park Drive, Syracuse, New York. — R. C. Barr is publicity manager of the Boys' Club of New York, Avenue A and Tenth Street, New York City. — H. F. Brown's address is 166 Clinton Avenue, North Plainfield, New Jersey. — A. A. Camprubi's address is 102 West 13th Street, New York City. — H. R. Carey is the author of several articles recently printed in the following publications: the April *Forum*, the May *Journal of Mammalogy*, the June *League of Nations News*, the June 19th issue of the *Independent*, and the July *American Forests and Forest Life*. His address is 3115 Queen Lane, Queen Lane Manor, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. — F. C. Crawford, general manager of the Detroit plant of Thompson Products, Inc., formerly the Steel Products Company, has been elected vice-president and a director of the company. His address is Thompson Products, Inc., Conant Avenue, Detroit, Michigan. — W. A. Drayton's address is Union Club, 1 East 51st Street, New York City. — W. P. Dudley's address is Montbazon, Indre-et-Loire, France. — H. F. Dunbar's address is R.F.D. 3, Kingston, New York. — D. Dunham's address is 120 Broadway, New York City, care of Dows Estates, Inc. — H. C. Elling's address is 92 27th Street, Jackson Heights, Long Island, New York. — R. T. Emery's address is Belfast, Maine. — W. T. Fisher, member of the law firm of Fisher, Boyden, Kales & Bell, has become president of the Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago. — T. H. Frothingham's address is care of Farnsworth Evans

Company, Cotton Exchange Building, Memphis, Tennessee. — E. S. Giles's address is 29 Crescent Road, Longmeadow. — M. O. Gruber's address is Saint John's Military Academy, Delafield, Wisconsin. — J. J. Hamburg's address is 20 Pemberton Square, Boston. — R. Kirlin's address is Valley Ranch, New Mexico. — R. H. Loenholm's address is 5 Commercial Bank Building, West Palm Beach, Florida. — A. C. McGiffert, Jr.'s, address is 5757 University Avenue, Chicago, Ill. — J. A. O'Shea, Jr.'s, address is 2902 Courtelyou Road, Brooklyn, New York. — H. L. Roy's address is Bengal Technical Institute, Jadaipur, Dhakuria, Bengal, India. — M. Sandler's home address is 1015 East 22d Street, Brooklyn, New York. — J. E. Slater has resigned as Professor of Transportation at the University of Illinois, to become assistant to the president of the American Brown Boveri Electric Corporation, Camden, New Jersey. — W. F. Stiles, Jr., has been elected treasurer of Orswell Mills (cotton), Fitchburg. — R. P. Wade is with the Atlantic Corporation of Boston, 10 Post Office Square, Boston. — J. G. Walsh was elected treasurer of the Erie Railroad Company and its affiliated and subsidiary companies, effective June 15, 1926. His address is 50 Church Street, New York City. — A. P. McMahon, Ph.D., '16, has been appointed Associate Professor of Fine Arts at New York University. He will give courses on criticism and on modern art at the Washington Square College of New York University and at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Among his published articles during the past year are: "Some Aspects of Ignacio Zuloaga," *The Art Bulletin*, Vol. VII, No. 4; "The Spanish Note in Sculpture," *International Studio*, May, 1926; "Goya, The First Modern," *The Arts*, August, 1926.

1914

LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, Sec.

Chestnut Hill

Charles Crombie is practising architecture by himself at 906 Marquette Building, Detroit, Michigan. — F. H. Blackman is secretary and sales manager of the D. F. Munroe Company, wholesale paper and twine merchants, 289 Congress Street, Boston. He is also secretary of the New England Paper Merchants' Association. — W. G. Simon is now head of the Department of Mathematics at Adelbert College, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio. — Griscom Bettie has left Chicago and is going to work for the Budd Manufacturing Company in Philadelphia. — A. F. Sortwell is now a partner of the banking firm of Parkinson & Burr, 53 State Street, Boston. R. St. B. Boyd works for the same firm. — C. P. Curtis, Jr., is secretary of the committee which is raising a large additional Endowment Fund for the Law School.

1916

WELLS BLANCHARD, Sec.

126 State St., Boston

M. L. Hodgson is director of Camp Aimhi, a summer camp for adults and families at North Windham, Maine. — H. J. Sullivan's address is care of Stone & Webster, Inc., Havre de Grace, Maryland. He is doing hydro-electric development work at Conowingo, Maryland. — Albert Haertlin, S.B. '18, is superintendent of plans for the Duquesne Light Company. His mailing address is 550 Farson Square, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. — The address of A. G. Perez is 4203 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. — F. J. Crehan has been promoted from chairman of the Mathematics Department at the Senior High School to supervisor of mathematics for the Junior and Senior

High Schools of the School District of South Orange and Maplewood, New Jersey. His address is 11 Princeton Street, Hilton, New Jersey. — H. H. Howard is living at 23 Barnard Road, Belmont.

1919

GEORGE C. BARCLAY, *Sec.*

26 Beaver St., New York City

Karl Russell Whitmarsh died at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, September 4, 1926, as the result of an automobile accident. He was born at Hohokus, New Jersey, the son of Theodore F. and Lillian (Smith) Whitmarsh. Entering Harvard in the fall of 1915, he left College in April, 1917, when he enlisted and was appointed a corporal in the 7th New York Regiment (later the 107th Infantry). He was subsequently detailed to the Plattsburg camp, where he received his commission as First Lieutenant of Infantry. He was then assigned to the 49th Infantry, Camp Merritt, New Jersey, with which organization he remained till discharged in February, 1919, except for two months training at Fort Sill. Since the War he had been connected with Francis H. Leggett & Co., wholesale grocers, in New York City. — William Roos died at San Francisco, California, August 22, 1924. He was the son of Adolf and Josephine (Von Blon) Roos and was born at New Bedford, January 16, 1897. During the War he served on the western front in the U.S. Army Ambulance Service, Section 544, with which he took part in numerous engagements, and was awarded the *croix de guerre*. He returned to Harvard and received his A.B. degree in 1921 as of 1919. Thereafter he was employed in California by the Lamson Company of Boston. He is survived by his widow and one son.

1924

FREDERICK A. O. SCHWARZ, *Sec.*

Gannett House, Cambridge

Plans for the triennial are now assuming some definite shape. F. T. Baldwin, who was manager of the crew while in College, has been appointed chairman of the committee in charge. With him will be associated as members of the executive committee F. S. Hill, one of the members of the Class Committee, Kenneth Hill, Morgan Harris, R. P. Bullard, Class Chorister, A. C. Bickford, and Brooks Potter. The committee has not definitely determined where the triennial will be held, nor in what costumes the Class will appear, but an announcement as to these matters will be ready for publication in the first number of the *Triennial Magazine*, which will appear shortly after the first of the year. Among the men who will probably contribute to the seven or eight numbers of this magazine are F. H. Nichols, the Class Ivy Orator, B. McK. Henry, W. B. White, and other artists and humorists. — Meanwhile the Secretary of the Class is making preparations for the Second Class Report, which will be in the hands of the members of the Class sometime in May.

1925

PHILIP H. ROBB, *Sec.*

575 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y.

The item of news that is of special interest to the Secretary and that he communicates in the hope that it may be of some interest to his classmates is that on October 19 a daughter was born to Mrs. Robb and himself.

1926

DOUGLAS DEBEVOISE, *Sec.*

863 Park Ave., New York, N.Y.

P. R. Pease is with the Bankers' Trust Company at 501 Fifth Avenue,

New York City. — Elisha Canning is with the Chase National Bank at 57 Broadway, New York City. — Lathrop Haskins and G. D. Debevoise are with J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York City. — Russell Dewart is with Lee, Higginson & Co., London, England. — G. M. Laimbeer is in the Delco Light Company, Dayton, Ohio. — John Maher has been teaching at Choate School and coaching football there. — D. B. Coentz, Jr., is working for the Wentz Coal Company, Big Stone Gap, Virginia. — R. D. Tucker is with Redmond & Company, Pine Street, New York City. — J. D. W. Morrill is with the First National Bank in Boston. — Robert Blaney was killed in the fall of a Paris-to-London airplane on August 18, 1926. He entered Harvard from Middlesex School and Evans School, and at once became active in Class affairs through his interest in the Cercle Français and in rowing. He was a member of the Championship 150-pound Crew of 1925 which beat Yale and Princeton. The son of the well-known artist, Dwight Blaney, he was a talented scholar and had been traveling abroad preparatory to post-graduate work at Harvard when he died. Although quiet, he was popular in his Class, and his friends will all miss him immensely.

LITERARY NOTES

***To avoid misunderstanding, the Editor begs to state that copies of books by or about Harvard men should be sent to the *MAGAZINE* if a review is desired. In no other way can a complete register of Harvard publications be kept. Writers of articles in prominent periodicals are also requested to send to the Editor copies, or at least the titles of their contributions. Except in rare cases, space will not permit mention of contributions to the daily press.

Charles Miner Thompson, '86, has translated from the French "*Demos-thenes*," by Georges Clemenceau (Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston) and "*Wild*

Heart," by Isabelle Sandy (Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston). He has accomplished in each case with success the difficult task of preserving the individuality and distinction of the author's style and rendering the thought in idiomatic English.

Theodore Wesley Koch, '93, has published "*The Florentine Book Fair*" — a booklet that is a continuation of his "*Notes on the German Book Exhibit, Chicago, 1925*." This new work contains, besides the paper which gives its title to the volume, "*The Book Section of the Exposition of Decorative Arts*," "*The German Book Exhibit at Columbia University*," "*Publishing Conditions in Germany*," "*German Book Printing of To-Day*," and "*On the Making of Colored Reproductions*."

The American Academy of Arts and Letters has published in pamphlet form the commemorative tributes prepared for it by James Ford Rhodes, LL.D. '01 on William Roscoe Thayer, '81, by Paul Shorey, '78, on Basil Lanneau Gildersleeve, and by Robert Grant, '73, on Henry Cabot Lodge, '71. The Academy has also published four addresses in commemoration of the twentieth anniversary of its founding, including "*The Relations of American Literature and American Scholarship in Retrospect and Prospect*," by Paul Shorey, '78, "*Kinship and Detachment from Europe in American Literature*," by Bliss Perry, Litt.D., '25, and "*The Emotional Discovery of America*," by Stuart P. Sherman, Ph.D., '06.

Joseph Henry Beale, '82, Royall Professor of Law in Harvard University, has compiled for the Ames Foundation "*A Bibliography of Early English Law Books*" (Harvard University Press, Cambridge, 1926). The work is divided into four chapters; the first three contain respectively the title-pages of collections and abridgments of statutes, of decisions, and of treatises; the fourth chapter, "*Printers*

and their Law Books," is an attempt to date the books. Two appendixes show warrants referred to in the descriptions and give a table summarizing the information about the books described.

Art Studies, Medieval, Renaissance and Modern (Harvard University Press, Cambridge, \$7.50), edited by members of the departments of the fine arts at Harvard and Princeton Universities, contains "An Eighth-Century Statue from Tun Huang with Chinese and Japanese Parallels," by Langdon Warner, '03, and "A Drawing by Antonio Pollainolo," by Alfred H. Barr, Jr., G.S. '24-'25.

The Harvard University Press, Cambridge, has published "Mathematical and Physical Papers, 1903-1913," by Benjamin Osgood Peirce, '76. These are virtually all the papers which Professor Peirce published during the last ten years of his life. They appeared originally in the *Proceedings* of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences or in the *American Journal of Science*, and are of value to investigators in the fields of mathematics or physics.

SHORT REVIEWS

Memories of a Happy Life, by William Lawrence, '71, D.D., LL.D. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. \$5.

When Bishop Lawrence writes, "I doubt if any one ever entered the ministry less fitted for its public functions, the services and preaching than I," the reader of this book, without any knowledge of the author beyond that conveyed in its pages, will recognize, not a trace of mock-modesty, but an unmistakable and valid sincerity. When the autobiographer goes on to remark, "And I can honestly say that such moderate success as I have had has come through persistent, dogged, and systematic hard work," the statement carries with it a corresponding sense of the simple truth. This, indeed, is borne out by the book itself, for it is an extraor-

dinary record of Bishop Lawrence's devotion to his central mission of the Christian ministry and to the other related interests to which his energies have been applied.

What does not appear on the surface, but is nevertheless clearly to be detected beneath it, is that through inheritance and circumstance he was possessed of qualifications for the highest success in any unselfish employment. Enumerating quite casually, for example, the valuable qualities of his two grandfathers, Amos Lawrence and William Appleton, and counting among these qualities "a habit of liking people," he suggests, all unconsciously, one of the secrets of his own inherited attributes of special value. When he comes to speak of the influences with which his fortunate boyhood was surrounded, he accounts, again without the smallest self-consciousness, for many of the other forces that moulded his character and its fruits: "Our home life, unbroken for many years, full of health, prosperity, and comfort, was enough to spoil parents and seven children for active, strenuous, and useful lives. But we were brought up to feel that gratitude, not necessity or distress, was the strongest and finest motive of character and service, and every one of the seven children, two sons and five daughters, all married later, tried throughout life to do their part by hard work, home care, and public service."

The annals of American life are thickly studded — to the great credit of the country — with the stories of youths who have risen from tow-paths, farmyards and factories to the highest posts in the land. The instances of young Americans who have surmounted the handicaps of more than common prosperity, have included responsibilities entirely dissociated from the further amassing of wealth in the list of their opportunities, and have become pioneers in the forming of such tra-

ditions of public usefulness as the mother-country established long before us — these instances are all too rare. The "Happy Life" which Bishop Lawrence's pages record has had many felicities. High among them should stand at the last the example of one who, with every door opening to a life of his own choice, chose to make the very most of his own powers, and to place them unreservedly at the disposal of the religious and educational interests of his time and place.

And into what delightful associations and experiences, at home and abroad, the doors he opened have led! Innumerable contacts with the most significant and stimulating persons and events of his period, efforts on behalf of the church to which his life has been given and of the secular community — particularly its colleges and schools — activities in which he consciously incurred "the risk of being thought a 'business bishop'" (though this book following upon his earlier "Fifty Years" brings evidence that he has been much besides), an abundance of entertaining anecdote, touched with that best vein of humor which sees a joke at the teller's expense — of such material, in ample measure, is the book constructed. For readers of this magazine in particular it should be added that the many pages devoted to Harvard and its interests, corporate and personal, must present a special appeal. "During the writing," says the Bishop in introducing his story, "my three bugbears have been egotism, dullness, and injustice to others. I hope that I have avoided them. At all events I have tried to be myself."

Because he has succeeded so fully in all these particulars the book is a document of its time and a modest, simple picture of its author which will account — to those who need an accounting — for all the affection and admiration in which he is held.

M. A. De Wolfe Howe, '87.

The College President, by Charles F. Thwing, '76, LL.D., Litt.D., President Emeritus of Western Reserve University. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1926. \$2.50

Who is better equipped to describe and explain the college president than Dr. Thwing? As he has himself been for 25 years a college president, we note in advance that he must know a good deal about the office. President Thwing is moreover a man of amazing industry, as his patient and interesting catenas of supporting instances indicate. But best of all he is qualified to write this book by reason of his own sympathetic standpoint, ranging over a wide acquaintance with colleges, their presidents, their faculties, and their problems.

Dr. Thwing traces the office of the college president from its cozy and comfortable beginnings as a sort of scholastic paterfamilias up to or down to the educational executive of the present day. In a series of illuminating essays he connects the president with trustees, faculty, students, graduates and the varied influences which centre about a university. After describing the president in relation to his besetting associates, our author in twenty more sections sets down what should mark the personality of the president, e.g. health, scholarship, optimism, conciliatoriness, religion, etc. It is easy to see, therefore, how exhaustive is this volume, and how every college officer, yes, every member of the college family, be he student, professor, trustee or alumnus will learn something which is needfully informing about the head of a university.

Insistence is rightly laid on the duty of the college president to look out as well as in. As he must by temperament and training be a leader, so he should be a moulder of opinion. Our American college groups have still to learn that their head is something more than a sort of enlarged school-master whose principal duty is to see

casual visitors, and to be all attention when a faculty member wants something. It is the glory of a university to have a thinker and leader as its head. In recently asking a young Oxford student about the head of his college, his first comment was the stand which that dignitary took on the general strike. That would seem to be a proper attitude of the college family towards its president, — not whether he is companionable or not, whether he entertains or not, whether he is dictatorial or not, but principally what he stands for, and what he points to. The activities of Dr. Garfield in starting the Institute of Politics at Williams are a notable case in point.

This book should have wider circulation than among college presidents, who, as Dr. Thwing with characteristic acumen says, are no less than 3000 in number. They will profit by the book. Surely a great number of faculty men should read it also, realizing how complex is the life of their president, now that he is not a mere question box, a person to be heckled in faculty meetings, a grim meter out of discipline. Rather should students and professors know that the head of a scholastic enterprise is primarily a contriver and stressor of the state of mind. If such a mind collapses, either the man is too small or the group is too unwieldy.

We have spoken of Dr. Thwing's sympathetic contacts. Surveying his whole field, the author says:

The successes or failures in college presidencies bear about the same proportion to each other which successes or failures hold in other highly specialized professions. If one is to interpret the results in terms of percentage, — in many respects a bad method to apply to conditions so essentially indefinite and complex, — I should say that about fifteen per cent of presidencies are successful to a very high degree, and about ten per cent are failures. Of the remaining seventy-five per cent, the following might be a somewhat just division: ten per cent are highly successful; fifteen per cent moderately successful; ten per cent somewhat successful; ten per cent neutral; and the remaining thirty per cent are more or less failures. The chances are, therefore, on the whole favorable to a happy conclusion.

Another example, this time of Dr. Thwing's amazing industry, involves a somewhat long but worth-while quotation, as it gives a hint of our author's grasp of the field from its country-wide and historical point of view:

The peril of the president not knowing when his work is done is also based on the adulations of friends who are inclined to emphasize the importance of his continuing to the permanent welfare of the college. It is well for the president to take office when he is young in years, but mature in judgment. It is quite as well for him to retire, whatever his years, if life or labor put heaviness upon his spirit. The following instances are representative of lengths of service and of the age of retirement of a score or more of presidents. They are selected from a great and wide field, both in time and type of institution. For this very reason they are the more representative. Leonard Woods retired from Bowdoin in 1866, at the age of fifty-nine, after a service of twenty-seven years. Julius H. Seelye retired from the presidency of Amherst in 1890, at the age of sixty-six, after a service of twenty-five years. Samuel Colcord Bartlett retired from the presidency of Dartmouth in 1892, at the age of seventy-five, after a service of fifteen years. Arthur T. Hadley retired from the presidency of Yale in 1921, at the age of sixty-five, after a service of twenty-two years. Benjamin Ide Wheeler retired from the presidency of the University of California in 1919, at the age of sixty-five, after a service of twenty years. Frederick A. P. Barnard, however, did not retire from the presidency of Columbia, but remained in the office until his death in 1889, at the age of eighty, after a service of twenty-five years. Franklin Carter retired from the presidency of Williams in 1901, at the age of sixty-four, after a service of twenty years. James Monroe Taylor retired from Vassar in 1914, at the age of sixty-six, after a service of twenty-eight years. Thomas Hill retired from the presidency of Harvard in 1868, at the age of fifty, after a service of six years. L. Clark Seelye retired from the presidency of Smith in 1910, at the age of seventy-three, after a service of thirty-seven years. Asa Dodge Smith retired from the presidency of Dartmouth in 1877, at the age of seventy-three, after a service of fourteen years. William G. Ballantine retired from the presidency of Oberlin in 1906, at the age of fifty-eight, after a service of fifteen years. James W. Bashford retired from the presidency of Ohio Wesleyan in 1904, at the age of fifty-five, after a service of fifteen years; and Herbert Welch retired from the presidency of the same university in 1916, at the age of fifty-four, after a service of eleven years. James H. Canfield retired from the presidency of Ohio State in 1899, at the age of fifty-two, after a service of four years. John Maclean retired from the presidency of Princeton in 1868, at the age of sixty-eight, after a service of fourteen years. George Harris retired from the presidency of Amherst in 1911, at the age of sixty-seven, after a service of twelve years. George Edwin MacLean retired from the presidency of Iowa State in 1911, at the age of sixty-one, after a serv-

ce of twelve years. Frank Strong retired from the University of Kansas in 1920, at the age also of sixty-one, after a service of eighteen years. Charles W. Dabney, after sixteen years of service, retired from the presidency of the University of Cincinnati at the age of sixty-five. Richard H. Jesse retired from the University of Missouri in 1908, at the age of fifty-five, after a service of seventeen years. William H. Demarest retired from the presidency of Rutgers in 1923, at the age of sixty, after a service of seventeen years.

Readers must not suppose that the book is all of this statistical texture. We have quoted the above to show that Dr. Thwing knows whereof he speaks, and to indicate that his mind contains mines of information. But it also contains upland meadows of dreams and of ideals. The volume is a thoroughly friendly, competent presentation of a big set of complexes, and every student of American Education will see the college problem clearer as he views it through the sane and friendly eyes of President Thwing.

S. S. Drury, '01

Stephen Gardiner and the Tudor Reaction,
by James Arthur Muller, A.M. '10,
Ph.D. The Macmillan Co., 1926.
\$4.

Students of Tudor England have found their labors considerably lightened during the past year by the publication of excellent biographies of two of the most important statesmen of the sixteenth century, men whose lives and motives have hitherto been the subject of much speculation and partisan controversy. It may, perhaps, be rather high praise to accord Professor Muller's account of Bishop Stephen Gardiner a place beside Mr. Conyers Read's more ambitious and more polished "Mr. Secretary Walsingham," but it illumines an equally little understood character and an epoch in English history only a trifle less important than the reign of Elizabeth. And just as Mr. Read has, in the course of his biography, given us a brilliant survey of Elizabethan policy during the active years of Walsingham's life, so has Pro-

fessor Muller shed much light on the course of the English Reformation in his account of Gardiner's connection with it.

"Wily Winchester," as Foxe characterized him, was above all a statesman. Although he paid far more attention to his spiritual duties than most of the "statesmen-ecclesiasts" of his day, the political motive in his every action must never be overlooked. Almost Erastian as were some of his opinions, he nevertheless approached the ideals of the Reformers in more than one particular although naturally none of his contemporaries ever suspected it. Luther taught that man was justified by faith alone; Gardiner added that "to the attainment of justification is required faith and charity." Of the two, Gardiner's is the nobler and more advanced thought. As Professor Muller points out, "to Gardiner, as to Saint James, faith meant intellectual assent, and hence of itself was clearly inadequate for the attainment of virtuous life among men or of vital relationship with God. To Saint Paul and Luther faith was a complete self-surrendering confidence in God."

There appears no inconsistency between Gardiner's religious views and his connection with the persecution of heresy when we bear in mind his reverence for legality and his care for the safety of the State. His stand was almost exactly that taken by Elizabeth's minister, Burghley, that "no state could be in safety where there was toleration of two religions, for they that differ in the service of their God can never agree in the service of their country." Here is the explanation of Gardiner's loyalty to the religious changes of Henry VIII, of his partial conformity under Edward and of his behavior under Mary. And the proof of his sincerity may be found in his trial and imprisonment: for the good of the State he was willing to conform as far as was consistent with his fundamental beliefs, but beyond that he

would not go—not even to save his bishopric. Moreover, the events of the seventeenth century were to show that his position was, for the age in which he lived at all events, far from unsound. Even Cromwell was forced to something very much like it when he came to put into practical politics his nobler theories of toleration for which England was not then ready. And Bishop Gardiner was an eminently practical man. In summing up his career, Professor Muller says: "In so far as Gardiner may have complied against his own judgment or conscience with Henry's [VIII] desires, he was an opportunist, but his career as a whole indicates that not many a Tudor statesman pursued so consistent a policy as he." With this statement few students of the period will find ground for disagreement, but it has required nearly four hundred years to enable historians to do justice to that "proud and glorious prelate" whose memory has been so steadily blackened by nearly every Protestant writer on sixteenth-century England.

Professor Muller's book shows painstaking research and is generally readable, although his style is often rather too compact and the insertions of source material are not always skillfully managed. For his historical judgments and the conclusions he derives from his examination of the necessarily incomplete data available, most readers will have nothing but praise. And few will lay down the book without a feeling of very real sympathy for that man "who, as Bishop of Winchester, Master of Trinity Hall, Chancellor of Cambridge University, Privy Councillor to Henry VIII and Lord Chancellor of the realm under Queen Mary, led the conservative forces in Church and State for the quarter of a century."

Edward A. Whitney, '17

Beaumont and Fletcher on the Restoration Stage, by Arthur Colby Sprague, '19,

Ph.D. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1926. \$4.

The latest Harvard book on the English drama deals with the theatrical history of the Beaumont and Fletcher plays between 1660 and 1710, and with some twenty alterations and adaptations of them, written, and in almost every case produced, during the same period. Valuable as this study of Dr. Sprague's will be to every student of the English drama of the seventeenth century, a wider public will be attracted by the consideration of the theatrical taste of the London of the later Stuarts.

Dr. Sprague begins this story of the great Elizabethans in 1660, when the theatres were again opened, though they had never really been entirely suppressed under the Puritan régime; and he closes his survey in 1710, when Thomas Betterton, the last of the old actors, died. These dates mark the limits of an interesting half-century, on which Dr. Sprague's researches through contemporary newspapers and critical pronouncements cast new light. The comparative popularity of Shakespeare and his great rivals, both at the beginning and the end of these fifty years, is but one of the matters considered. The contrasting dramatic ideals of the Jacobean and Restoration eras are analyzed; and the author has not merely indicated what changes in the old plays were made, but the reason for these alterations.

The revisions in Beaumont and Fletcher's work were not primarily due to a desire to renovate the plays for stage purposes; Dr. Sprague finds in them a new artistic principle. He indicates the development from the romances of the Elizabethan authors to the "heroic play" characteristic of the age of Dryden; and he suggests the investigation needed to show the very real influence of the comedies of Fletcher on those of the Restoration comedy of manners.

As has been indicated, Dr. Sprague's book is divided into two parts: the first deals with the stage history of the Beaumont and Fletcher plays in the period mentioned; the second, with the alterations and adaptations. Two appendices (concerning *The Mad Lover* and *The Royal Merchant, or Beggars' Bush*, — supposed adaptations), a bibliography, and an index, complete the volume, which is illustrated with rare old prints taken from the Harvard Library, the British Museum, and elsewhere.

Dr. Sprague summarizes the characteristics of the altered versions of his authors as follows: Changes were frequently made in order to give the plays more perfect unity of action; changes were also made, but less frequently, in order to impose the subordinate unities of time and place; the mixture of *genres* was sometimes avoided. In tragedy, the comic elements were sometimes cut down, sometimes done away with altogether, while in comedy the romantic was sometimes sacrificed to the farcical — either partially or completely — thus changing the Elizabethan emphasis. In serious plays, the "heart interest" was often stressed; and "though Beaumont and Fletcher have never been accused of practising undue austerity towards their public, one pleasing innovation had come into vogue since their time: and [in certain indicated plays] Love is now mounted on a seesaw, with Honor, his favorite play-fellow in the heroic drama, at the other end." Some of the comedies reflect the low moral standards of the time, while others, having come under the new spirit of reformation and sentimentalism, represent an exactly opposite tendency. In the serious plays, ethical purposes are not infrequently discernible and ethical reflections expressed; sometimes a political bias is given them, when passive obedience and the divine right of kings are set forth in heightened colors. In *The Maid's Trag-*

edy — one of the most interesting of the revisions — a "dangerous" doctrine is confuted, and a graceful compliment paid to royalty.

The "sympathetic" characters of the serious plays were often divested of those "imperfections which accompany human nature." Dr. Sprague explains this rather as an application of that idea of *manners* which led Rymer to condemn Arbaces as unkingly, Evadne as unwomanly, than to the "decorum of the stage," and the emphasis on poetic justice, characteristic of the age. "The idea was, in substance, that the characteristics of the individual must be represented as consonant with his 'age or sex,' his 'quality or present condition.' A king, for instance, must be every inch a king; a hero, heroic; a woman modest. . . . Logically carried out, this would inevitably have restricted characterization to fixed types."

Spectacular staging was frequently called for. This was, of course, the background of the earlier Stuart masques, and was a feature of Elizabethan Lord Mayor's Shows. The forerunner of the masque, in the days of Henry VIII and even earlier, had an elaborate background; and one is not quite sure just how far these Tudor court-celebrations influenced the Elizabethan popular stage. It is generally held, however, that scenery — as we understand it — did not become an integral part of the theatre until Restoration times; and, as Dr. Sprague suggests, the frequent abridgment of the alterations may have been due to the demands of the new staging. The comedies were commonly rewritten as prose, while the serious plays generally retained blank verse, with an occasional outbreak of heroic couplets. Expository speeches were sometimes interpolated, sometimes enlarged, in order to keep the action of the plays perfectly clear.

Dr. Sprague's study throws light on the change between the Elizabethan and the Restoration drama, but it rather adds

illustrative material than develops new principles. Now that the Restoration period has passed, one may question whether the drama of Dryden's age marks an advance over that of Elizabeth's. Dr. Sprague does not pretend that it does; but in showing not only the changes which took place in the earlier material, but the reason for these changes as well, his book is a welcome chapter in English dramatic development.

R. W.

The History of the Translation of the Blessed Martyrs of Christ, Marcellinus and Peter, The English Version by Barrett Wendell, '77. Cambridge: Harvard University Press. \$5.

Eleven hundred years ago Eginhard, the biographer of Charlemagne, wrote an account of how were brought for him from Rome to Aix-la-Chapelle the remains of two martyrs, Saints Marcellinus and Peter, and of how marvellous and beneficent cures were thereupon wrought by those relics in that district. The late Barrett Wendell came upon this account. It appealed to him as a personal letter might have appealed to him, one written to him from a far country, by an acquaintance not at all like himself, yet unimpeachably human. He chose as a play for his overtaxed mind to meditate a translation of this account.

The history begins with the tale, human, perhaps, too human, of how the relics of two saints (who had in fact suffered in the Diocletian persecution) were filched by Ratleig, Eginhard's notary, from their resting-place on the Via Labicana in Rome. It ends with the blunt saying of Eginhard — he by that time long used, as he says, to rising early for Emperors, well-versed in the world and turned ecclesiastic — that unbelievers had better not read his book: they will find in it but crudity of style. Between this beginning and this signature-like end is a story of the

mule-back travel of this Ratleig, carrying the relics, from Rome to the Rhine-land, and of their encounter there with Eginhard who from then on became the eye-witness of their triumph. The twisted were made straight, the blind saw, those with a double-personality were made simple.

The very prosaicism of this narrative fills it with homely details which provide what the sympathetic translator refers to in his preface as the "vivid glimpses of life in the Ninth Century." But the glimpses are truly penetrating for they see as through flashes on a clear water down to the bottom of a great process, the Christianization of the northern warrior races. Has it not been said that the relics of the early Christian martyrs, true Romans, marched north and conquered the barbarians who had conquered Rome? Here is a spectacle of that conquest. A rude savage with no ear for philosophy can acclaim, entreat, and cherish the memorials of an ally, a brother, who suffered, who died, who conquered, and will rise again.

It is a happy result of Barrett Wendell's discursive reading and responsive nature that Eginhard's stout-hearted narrative is now printed in English, and so superbly printed. As for the translation, it has such charm as not merely to be like the original, but like an original.

Daniel Sargent, '13

Principles of Medical Treatment, by George C. Shattuck, '01, with contributions by nine other authors. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1926.

The popularity of this book is evidenced by the repeated editions. This is the sixth edition and is published in convenient size and shape with a few blank pages for notes after each chapter, which makes it easy to add new data.

In general the book may be divided into two main parts. One, which includes

about two hundred of the two hundred-fifty pages, consists in fifteen chapters devoted to the treatment of individual diseases, the care of the patient before and after operations, and vaccine therapy. The other fifty pages are devoted to a description of the use of therapeutic preparations, chiefly drugs. These preparations are practical ones and most of them have their place in the practice of medicine. In some groups there may be a few more than it is necessary to use. It seems as though on page 220 a little more complete description of the action of digitalis in auricular fibrillation would have been worth while. For in this drug we have a preparation which is of great value, especially in this condition, provided it is administered properly, and in medical practice it very often is not administered properly, usually due to a failure on the part of the physicians to understand just how it acts.

Several of the chapters on the individual diseases are well done for short expositions of this sort. This applies especially to the chapters on Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Syphilis, and Diabetes. The importance of considering the financial status of the patient in planning for the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis is well emphasized.

The chapter on the value of glandular therapy in endocrine disorders describes in a rational way the present knowledge in regard to these preparations. This is especially important in view of the tendency on the part of the public and the medical profession to overemphasize the value of these preparations.

In like manner, the small place which vaccine therapy should hold in the treatment of disease is clearly defined in the chapter on vaccine therapy.

It seems to the reviewer that in the chapter on Nephritis a more modern classification of these diseases of the kidney should have been used, based upon

pathologic anatomy, and more space devoted to the natural course of the different types of nephritis.

In general a more complete description of the natural course of the different diseases should have been included, because such a knowledge is essential for the proper outlining of treatment in a given disease. A careful explanation of the disease by the physician to the patient is often an important part in the handling of an individual case.

On the whole, such a book is a convenient aid to the practicing physician in looking up quickly practical points that have slipped his mind for the moment. For the medical student, however, who is just learning about disease and its treatment I think the books with the more elaborate descriptions of the various diseases are preferable.

Channing Frothingham, '02

Congress: An Explanation, by Robert Luce, '82. Cambridge: Harvard University Press. \$1.50

Readers do not often have the advantage of a review of our Government by one who is taking part in it.

Robert Luce in his many years of public service in Massachusetts and in Washington has had an exceptional opportunity to observe our legislative system. His views delivered recently at the University are of the high standard expected of the Godkin Lectures.

Our federal legislative machinery is much of a mystery even to our well-informed citizens, and Mr. Luce's lectures commence with a simple statement of the methods of operation of Congress. The procedure of Congress, the formation of its committees, and the work which is done there are set forth with admirable simplicity and clearness. He so far disregards the usual custom as to include a word of defense for that much-abused citizen — the Member of Congress.

Legislative bodies not only in this country but in Europe are to-day subject to an ever-increasing pressure of criticism and doubt. Mr. Luce mentions some of the faults most generally found with Congress and points out the fallacies of many of the criticisms of that body.

One finds frequently a comparison of our system of government with the parliamentary system made invariably to the disparagement of our method of government. Mr. Luce comes to the defense of our system and shows that it works more effectively here than would the parliamentary system, and is to-day giving a more really democratic and truly representative government than is the parliamentary system, which in its European experience has developed autocratic power in a few.

"It has been the experience of many states that when the man who makes the law also administers and adjudicates it, oppression is likely to result. Abuse of power has been a characteristic of monarchs," writes Mr. Luce; and he points out that cabinet government in the stage it has reached in England to-day is nothing less than monarchy under another name.

Mr. Luce concludes that our system is more practical than the parliamentary for administering this government — a conclusion with which the writer, who has been in both the legislative and executive branches in Washington, agrees.

In his last lecture on "Criticism and Remedy," Mr. Luce suggests several changes in the method of procedure of our legislature which would do much to relieve it of the overburdening work which at present hinders the effectiveness of its members.

The book on the whole is what one who has served with Mr. Luce might expect to find it — intelligent and sound. It is a real contribution to a study of our Congress and as it is written by a man who

has served in that body its praise and criticism is based on experience.

Andrew J. Peters, '95

Selected Poems, by Arthur Davison Ficke, '04. New York: George H. Doran Company. \$2.

Mr. Ficke's volume opens with the striking poem that he read at the Phi Beta Kappa exercises at Harvard in 1925 — "Nocturne in a Library." It is a sombre poem, and most of Mr. Ficke's verse is of a sombre character, concerned with the shadows and dark spaces, the nightfall of life, rather than with the glow of dawn or the brilliancy of morning. Although he writes:

"I am in love with high far-seeing places
That look on plains half-sunlight and half-storm —
In love with hours when from the circling faces
Veils pass, and laughing fellowship glows warm,"

his prevailing mood seems reflected in such lines as

"What were you that I loved you? What was I
That I perturbed you? Shapes of restless sleep!
A shadow from a cloud that hurried by, —
A ripple of great powers that stirred the deep.
And we, too supple for life's storms to break,
Writhed at a dream's touch for a shadow's sake!"

As in the series, "Sonnets of a Portrait Painter," from which these quotations are drawn — a series worthy of being compared in drama of feeling and in subtlety of presentation with Meredith's "Modern Love" — the episodes that he deals with are more often those of loss than of attainment, and illustrate despair rather than hope. It will be unfortunate if this sombreness of tone repels readers, for the poetry has richness of imagery and beauty of melody and phrase: in its verse forms it is supple and varied; and it reveals not only a pervasive sense of the irony of life, but also depth and tenderness of feeling. Sometimes, as in the war poems, the sense of irony darkens into the gloom of pessimism; often, however, and particularly in such lyrics as "Bondwoman" and "Fathers and Sons," the cry that comes

from the poet's heart echoes hauntingly in the heart of the reader. And in the poems classified as "Personalities and Diversions" there are vivid bits of characterization of both people and places, that give one the sense of satisfaction that comes in recognizing the perfect justice and embracing significance of imagery and phrase.

Whether in sonnets or in lyrics or in poems requiring the treatment of the theme to be sustained through many pages, Mr. Ficke never falls short of high achievement. In order that the reader may taste for himself the quality of the poet's work, we select for quotation the lines "To a Child — Twenty Years Hence":

"You shall remember dimly,
Through mists of far-away,
Her whom, our lips set grimly,
We carried forth to-day.

But when in days hereafter
Unfolding time shall bring
Knowledge of love and laughter
And trust and triumphing —

Then from some face the fairest,
From some most joyous breast,
Garner what there is rarest
And happiest and best —

The youth, the light, the rapture
Of eager April grace —
And in that sweetness, capture
Your mother's far-off face.

And all the mists shall perish
That have between you moved.
You shall see her we cherish;
And love, as we have loved."

The Log of the Grand Turks, by Robert E. Peabody, '09. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. Illustrated, \$3.75

No dry series of jottings about wind and weather, latitude and longitude, is the log of the *Grand Turks*, as Mr. Peabody has written it, but a stirring narrative of adventure on the seas. Much of it deals with the days when peaceful Yankee traders and navigators armed their ships and set about the congenial work of destroying

British commerce; and if this was not the most glorious page in American history, the part that the first two *Grand Turks* played was far from discreditable. Privateering was no safe adventure, even for vessels so well manned and completely equipped as the *Grand Turks*; and the courage and resourcefulness of captains and crews are brought out graphically in Mr. Peabody's lively narrative.

Elias Hasket Derby, ship-owner of Salem, had suffered much in the first years of the Revolutionary War through the seizure of his vessels by the British, and he undertook to make reprisals. The schooners that he armed were so successful in their privateering adventures that in 1780 he had a full-rigged ship of 300 tons built at Hanover, Massachusetts, and armed with 28 guns. This ship, which was launched in May, 1781, he named the *Grand Turk*. First under Captain Simmons, then under Captain Pratt, the *Grand Turk* had a most profitable career, capturing sixteen British vessels in less than two years and by the spoils that accrued to her owner paying for herself many times over. After the Revolution, under other captains, with her armament removed, the *Grand Turk* continued to have adventures of a picturesque and remunerative if peaceful character; she roved from the West Indies to the Cape of Good Hope and back, and to Mauritius and Canton — being the third American ship to go to China. Mr. Peabody gives an amusing account of the way in which her captain did business with the Chinese merchants; of the visit paid by the important personage, the Hoppo, of the attendant ceremony of "Cumsha and Measurement," and of the final receipt from the Hoppo of the *Grand Chop*.

In 1787, Elias Hasket Derby, Jr., who had graduated from Harvard the year before, was made captain of the ship and sailed from Salem for "the Isle France (Mauritius) and Elsewhere," to quote

from the manifest of the cargo. It was three years before he returned to Salem, and in that interval he had sold the Grand Turk to a French merchant of the Isle of France and with the proceeds had bought two other vessels which enabled him to complete his voyage most profitably. His father then decided to build a second Grand Turk, much larger than the first; this ship, the largest built in Salem up to that time — 1791 — sailed in March, 1792, under Captain Benjamin Hodges, for Calcutta, arriving there on August 24. She brought back to Salem, after having been gone a year and three months, the largest cargo that had ever been landed there. Her next voyage was to Virginia for tobacco, which eventually she transported to Hamburg; she then proceeded to St. Petersburg and brought a return cargo to New York. Although her voyages had been profitable, her owner decided that she was too large and expensive a ship to operate, and soon after her arrival in New York he sold her; with the sale, the ship disappears from history.

The third Grand Turk was built in 1812 by a shipbuilder of Wiscasset, Maine, as a privateer and sold to a group of Salem men. Under Captain Holton J. Breed, she captured various prizes and engaged in several actions of some severity, the most serious of which was her encounter with the Royal West India mail packet *Hinchinbroke*; it ended with both ships drawing off badly crippled. After overhauling and repairs, the Grand Turk put to sea again, this time under Captain Nathan Green. She made in all five voyages as a privateer and captured thirty British vessels. After the war she was sold to a Spaniard in Havana.

One hundred years later, the fourth Grand Turk was built in Millbridge, Maine, one of her owners being a descendant of the owner of the first Grand Turk and the author of this book. She was of about the size of the second Grand

Turk and was intended for the coastwise lumber trade. She carried cargoes to Nova Scotia, to the West Indies, to Para, Brazil, to Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana; her voyages were at first remunerative, but as freights declined after the war, they became less and less profitable. Finally the Grand Turk crashed on a reef off the coast of Yucatan and had to be abandoned, a total loss; fortunately all hands on board were saved.

Mr. Peabody writes with vividness and humor. It is to be hoped that he will continue his researches in maritime history and embody the results of them in other volumes as entertaining as this book.

Essays in Memory of Barrett Wendell, by his Assistants. Cambridge: Harvard University Press.

This tribute to the memory of a great teacher is composed of contributions from eighteen of Professor Wendell's former assistants in his courses at Harvard. The first two essays in the book have as their subject Wendell himself: William R. Castle, Jr., '00, writes of him as Teacher, and Daniel Sargent, '13, discusses his attitude towards philosophy and the philosophers. These contributions are not only warmly appreciative, but they offer significant glimpses of Wendell's many-sided character and subtle mind. Thus Mr. Castle writes: "He was like some vital force giving out light but never satisfied to have those around him act merely as reflectors; he wanted rather to inspire them with his own vitality, that they too might give out light, each according to his own inner power." And the following observation by Mr. Sargent illuminates another aspect of Wendell's mind: "Traditions were what interested him. He would specialize in them. . . . In the manner of a positive scientist he laid emphasis on a part of our environment which those who like most to talk about environment most often neglect, and of

determining factors which determinists temperamentally avoid."

Although it is these first two essays which partake most completely of the character of a memorial, the sixteen other papers, by reason of their scope and humanistic character, are all of them appropriate in a volume published in memory of Barrett Wendell. They illustrate the attainment in scholarship and the skill in expression of the men who served under him, and they furnish an impressive testimony to his eager, wide-ranging interest in life and literature.

Gutenberg to Plantin, by George Parker Winship, '93. Cambridge: Harvard University Press. Illustrated. \$3.

In this readable volume Mr. Winship traces the history of printing from its invention by Jean Gutenberg in Mainz in the middle of the fifteenth century, through its spread over Europe in the sixteenth century, to the close of the era of the Master Printers — about 1600 — and the beginning of the period when the publisher dominated the craftsman. The special contributions to the art which the outstanding printers made during those hundred and fifty years are interestingly described — as, for example, the "roman" type designed by Sweynheym and Pannartz and improved by Jenson, and the standard Greek type and the "italic" of Aldus. The part played by the patrons of printing, such as Jean Grolier, who maintained a staff of bookbinders in his palace, receives attention; and the gradual development of printing from a cottage craft into a highly organized industry is well described. The book contains many examples of the early types and woodcuts. Inasmuch as the history of printing reflects the social and economic history of the time, Mr. Winship's clear, compact, well written book throws light on many aspects of the Renaissance and Reformation.

The Family Life of George Washington, by Charles Moore, '78. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1926.

To attempt to picture the family life of Washington is to offer an imperfect sketch of the subject. Mrs. Washington, before her death, deliberately destroyed the material on which such a picture must rest. Her act gave to writers a choice of procedure. They could take the few fragments that escaped destruction and, with the aid of imagination and no little fiction, they could present a normal family man of the time and colony; or they could describe those connected with Washington or related to him. The latter method carries the author far into the ancestry and brothers and sisters of Washington; but farther into the lives of the children of Mrs. Washington — the Custis family. In neither instance does the result give a satisfactory representation of Washington as a family man. Mr. Moore has done better than any one who has gone before him — Lear, Custis, Lossing, or Conway — and he has been as industrious in gathering his facts as judicious in the use of them. It is not a little to have so authoritative a statement of the vicissitudes of the Custis children, for the glamour of a great association had given rise to strange misreadings of character. Something of this false atmosphere has been taken away and something has been added to a knowledge of the private life of Washington; but the recently published *Diaries*, not used by Mr. Moore, must also be studied, as they are the most personal record of his daily life.

Worthington C. Ford, A.M. '07

The Theory of International Prices, by James W. Angell, '18. Cambridge: Harvard University Press.

In this book Professor Angell gives a critical review of the doctrines dealing with international price relationships in various European countries and in the

United States. Maintaining that there is as yet no complete theory of international prices, he proceeds to combine his conclusions into what he calls a "general theory of international prices."

The book is in three parts. Part I is "The History of English Thought"; Part II, "The History of Continental Thought"; and Part III, "A Restatement of the Theory of International Prices."

Students of the history of economic thought will find in Part I little that is new, but much that is useful. It gives a clear, concise statement of the contributions to the development of the English theory of international trade of the successive economists from the Mercantilist, Malynes, through the "classical" and "post-classical" schools to the English and American writers of the past few years.

The classical theory of international trade, which still furnishes the basis for most popular economic thought and the point of attack for recent economic writers, is based on at least four cardinal points. First is the distinction between internal trade and international trade, which is based primarily on the asserted immobility of capital and labor as between countries. Consequently it is assumed that a theory of international values different from that for domestic trade is necessary. Second is the formulation of this theory in terms of the principle of comparative labor costs and of Mill's "equation of international demand." The third is the so-called price-specie flow analysis — that is, the automatic adjustment of international prices and of the value of money itself, through the effects of specie flow on prices, money being looked on as a colorless intermediary, itself virtually incapable of influencing the determination of international values. Fourth is the explanation of international trade under disturbed monetary conditions. This explanation is based on the quantity theory of money, and proceeds from the value of

money itself to the balance of payments and the movements of commodity trade. By this line of reasoning, a fall in the value of gold owing to an increase in money would result in export of gold which would account for increased imports of commodities.

After tracing the refinements of the classical theory of international trade by English and American writers, Professor Angell turns in Part II to a parallel review of the development of Continental thought in France, Italy, and Germany. Most students of economic thought will find in this section convenient access to an important body of thought, now largely unfamiliar because of the difficulty of language.

The author finds the greatest development in France. Here the point of departure has been the classical English theories, but the emphasis has been placed rather on the concrete phenomena of prices, specie flows, and exchange rates than on the non-monetary theory of international values. The French writings are particularly valuable for their trenchant criticisms of the classical English theories. Italian writings have been found less vigorous and original than the French, English, and American; their most valuable criticisms have been in the field of actual mechanisms of foreign trade under dissimilar monetary conditions. The German and Austrian contributions have been more original than either the French or Italian, but have dealt so largely with problems outside those of principal interest elsewhere as to be of subordinate importance.

Professor Angell proceeds in Part III to present his "general theory of international prices themselves" by discussing three problems: first, the character of the national price and income structures, and of the relationships between them; second, the nature of the actual mechanisms of international exchange appearing under

similar and dissimilar monetary standards, and of the equilibrium tendencies resulting from this operation; and finally, the determination of international ratios of intercommodity exchange.

It is not possible here to do more than touch on the line of his reasoning, but some qualifications of the classical theory can be indicated. There is no true generic distinction between domestic and international commodities, but for various reasons some commodities enter international trade more than others. These articles maintain a virtual equality in price between countries, or at least a limiting scale of maximum differentials, depending on the character of the commodities concerned and the activity with which they are exchanged. This is easily understood, but it is not so easy to understand why there is a uniform oscillation of general prices in various countries. The explanation is to be found, between countries with similar standards, in the mechanism for maintaining equilibrium in the balance of payments. Under the classical analysis the flow of specie was the essential part of this mechanism, but the more recent view is that a persisting change in the level of prices in one country results in a persisting change in the relation between demand and supply of bills of foreign exchange, which affects in turn the volume of purchasing power in circulation, and through it the general level of prices in the other country.

The ratios of international exchange — the relations between the prices of traded articles — are governed simply by the current relation between market demand and market supply. These ratios are indeterminate, within a certain range, for a great majority of commodities. Inertia, imperfect competition, and similar factors usually prevent the tendency to push the exchange through to the point of maximum quantities. The author does not believe that we can go behind the demand

and cost schedules to any more “fundamental” determinants of the course of the exchange.

The reader of Angell's book cannot fail to be impressed by the impetus and change of direction that has been given by the war conditions to the thought about international prices. The doctrines of the classical English school, mostly based on *a priori* reasoning, had stood almost unchallenged, except by certain Continental writers, for many years. But the rapid changes of the post-war period have called for explanations which the long-time theories of the classicists could not give. Studies of the exchanges, and of the effects of discount rates now replace in the centre of the stage problems of the source of values. Money has ceased to be considered a “colorless intermediary.”

Angell's statement of the theory of international prices leaves many questions unanswered, particularly those questions of the underlying determinants of market prices, but it gives an analysis of the concrete mechanisms of international exchanges which is no doubt more serviceable for an understanding of the practical problems of international trade than the formulations in general terms of the ultimate source of values have been.

Professor Angell's study was carried out in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Ph.D. in the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences at Harvard. As winner of the David A. Wells prize for the best thesis in Economics presented in 1924-25, this book has been published in the Harvard Economic Studies under the direction of the Department of Economics. It is not a book that will be widely read, but it is a scholarly work for which many a student who is stumbling through the mazes of Ricardo, Mill, Marshall, Taussig, and Hawtrey will be grateful. We could wish that further condensation had been made of some sections of the book; the meticulous study of the fine

shades of difference between the ideas of little-known writers sometimes befogs rather than clears the issues.

There is, however, even for the general reader much that will be interesting. For the person who is trying to understand the complications of international financial problems to-day the chapters on "Theories of Prices and the Exchanges since 1914" and on "Dissimilar Currencies and the Effects of Depreciation" will be particularly valuable. The method of exposition is clear; brief summaries at the end of each chapter ease the way of the often perplexed reader. The author is without illusions as to the complexities of the problem he presents; his work goes far to clear them.

Delmar Leighton, '19

Gatien de Courtilz, Sieur du Verger, by Benjamin Mather Woodbridge, '07. The Johns Hopkins Studies in Romance Literatures and Languages. Volume VI. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press.

Gatien de Courtilz should awaken at least a spark of interest in any reader, for it was he that wrote those memoirs of M. D'Artagnan on which Dumas confessedly based his wonderful story of *The Three Musketeers*. Gatien was a gentleman of good family who apparently began life as a soldier but who was cashiered after he had reached the rank of captain. However that may be, he supported himself for the greater part of his life mainly with his pen. He wrote false memoirs, which he took every pains to persuade the public were genuine, and which never lacked the sauce of piquant scandal. Caring nothing for truth, he used any and every bit of malicious gossip that came to his ears, especially if it were to the discredit of the fashionable women and great men of his day. He falsified history with amazing impudence whenever it suited his purpose. But he was a shrewd and humorous

observer of human conduct; he knew life both at camp and at court, and, however false to particular fact, was never false in his descriptions of the manners of the times. He was, moreover, a master of the lively phrase. His books were popular with the public, but they failed to please the police and he spent much of his time in the Bastille. He lived, you see, from 1644 (perhaps) to 1712, and Louis the Fourteenth reigned from 1643 to 1715.

Mr. Woodbridge's aim is to show that Courtilz owed nothing as a writer to any other French author, or to any foreign author, and that all his literary tricks and merits were wholly his own; that in his pretended histories and memoirs he opened the path for the historical romance; that by his lifelike presentation of contemporary manners, he laid the foundations of the realistic novel, and finally, that by choosing as heroes adventurers who while serving the great, observed, and delighted to expose, their foibles and faults, he prepared the ground for the picaresque romance. On the scholarly side, then, the book is an interesting, thorough, and acute study in the origin of certain literary "kinds," for which students of the development of the novel will assuredly be grateful. It makes a highly suitable companion volume for Mr. Bernbaum's work on the *Mary Carleton Narratives*—fictions that appeared in contemporary England between the years 1663 and 1673—in which the author similarly tries to show that Francis Kirkman, who wrote "*The Counterfeit Lady*," was the original realist who taught Defoe to present Moll Flanders and Robinson Crusoe not as works of fiction but as narratives of actual fact. It is curious to see how two contemporary writers, one in France and one in England, were working out much the same artistic problem. Of the two, the Frenchman was the cleverer.

Such speculations are interesting and valuable to the student, but the present

reviewer is frank to admit that what he found most absorbing in Mr. Woodbridge's book was its presentation of an odd and delightful human being — a shrewd adventurer and fascinating liar whose own memoirs, exciting enough in themselves, would with his own skilful embroidery have been more entertaining than any the paternity of which he swore on other men.

The book is written in French and carries the imprint not only of the Johns Hopkins Press but of *Les Presses Universitaires de France*.

C. M. T.

Causes and Their Champions, by M. A. De Wolfe Howe, '87. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

"*Causes and Their Champions*" is a heartening book. In the preface Mr. Howe says the book might be called "Studies in American Idealism," and as one reads on this seems to be the real theme, though the group of idealists treated is certainly most diversified. Phillips Brooks may seem in strange company with Samuel Gompers, and Woodrow Wilson with the Rockefellers. Yet the lives of all these "come outers," different as they were, make fascinating reading — and the atmosphere of the whole book merges them all into a band of men and women who had one desire; namely, that the world might become a better place. The three chapters which go over ground unfamiliar to most readers are The Red Cross and Clara Barton, The Long Drive for Temperance with Frances E. Willard, and Woman Suffrage and its Napoleon, Susan B. Anthony. They are not the most appealing figures in the world, but what fighters they were! The portraits which stand out are those of Samuel Gompers and Booker T. Washington. Perhaps the most interesting chapter is the one which has to do with Woodrow Wilson.

Mr. Howe has a power which is rare of dealing with controversial matters with courage but without bitterness. In fact, in the Clara Barton paper one wishes that a little more might be told about the last years of Clara Barton's life and her relations with the officers of the Red Cross. Perhaps the chapter in which there is the best writing and the most insight is the chapter on Swords, Ploughshares and Woodrow Wilson. One cannot but feel that here Mr. Howe is a little ahead of his time. The portrait seems the portrait of the Woodrow Wilson of the nineteen forties and fifties.

The book gives one hope and courage, whatever one's attitude may be to the particular causes which are treated — hope that the trend of events is toward a better world, and courage to help.

Lewis Perry

BOOKS RECEIVED

***All publications received will be acknowledged in this column. Works by Harvard men or relating to the University will be noticed or reviewed so far as is possible.

Gatien de Courtilz, Sieur du Verger, par Benjamin Mather Woodbridge, '07. The Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore, Md. 1925. 214 pp.

Employee Stock Ownership in the United States, by Robert F. Foerster, '06, Director of the Industrial Relations Section, Princeton University, and Elsa H. Dietel, Assistant Director, Industrial Relations Section, Princeton University, 1926. 174 pp. \$1.50.

Mathematical and Physical Papers, 1903-1913, by Benjamin Osgood Peirce, '76, late Hollis Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Harvard University. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1926. Cloth, 444 pp. \$5.

Beaumont and Fletcher on the Restoration Stage, by Arthur Colby Sprague, '19, Ph.D. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1926. Cloth, illustrated, 299 pp. \$4.

Congress: An Explanation, by Robert Luce, '82, Representative of the Thirteenth District of Massachusetts. Being Five Lectures delivered at Harvard University in March and April, 1925, on the Godkin Foundation. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1926. Cloth, 154 pp. \$1.50.

The History of the Translation of the Blessed Martyrs of Christ, Marcellinus and Peter: The English Version, by Barrett Wendell, '77. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1926. Cloth, 115 pp. \$5.

The Log of the Grand Turks, by Robert E. Peabody, '09. Boston and New York: Houghton

Mifflin Company, 1926. Cloth, illustrated, 249 pp. \$3.75.

Essays in Memory of Barrett Wendell, by His Assistants. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1926. Cloth, 320 pp.

Principles of Medical Treatment, by George Cheever Shattuck, '01, M.D., A.M. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1926. Cloth, 256 pp.

The Family Life of George Washington, by Charles Moore, '78. With an Introduction by Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1926. Cloth, illustrated, 250 pp. \$5.

Causes and their Champions, by M. A. De Wolfe Howe, '87. Boston: Little, Brown & Company, 1926. Cloth, illustrated. 331 pp. \$4.

The Ames Foundation: A Bibliography of Early English Law Books, compiled for the Ames Foundation by Joseph Henry Beale, '82, Royall Professor of Law in Harvard University. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1926. Cloth, 304 pp.

Memories of a Happy Life, by William Lawrence, '71, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of Massachusetts. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1926. Cloth, illustrated, 452 pp. \$5.

Gutenberg to Plantin: An Outline of the Early History of Printing, by George Parker Winship, '93, Librarian of the Harry Elkins Widener Collection, Harvard College Library. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1926. Cloth, illustrated, 86 pp. \$3.

The Danish Sound Dues and the Command of the Baltic: A Study of International Relations, by Charles E. Hill, Ph.D. '16, Professor of Political Science in George Washington University. Duke University Press: Durham, N.C., 1926. Cloth, 305 pp. \$4.

Europe Since Waterloo: A Non-Technical History of Europe from the Exile of Napoleon to the Treaty of Versailles, 1815-1919, by William Stearns Davis, '00, Ph.D. New York: The Century Company, 1926. Cloth, illustrated, 965 pp. \$6.

The Florentine Book Fair, by Theodore Wesley Koch, '93. Evanston, Illinois, 1926. 121 pp.

Art Studies, Mediæval, Renaissance, and Modern, edited by members of the Departments of the Fine Arts at Harvard and Princeton Universities. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1926. Boards, illustrated, 153 pp. \$7.50.

Wild Animals: A White Man's Conquest of Jungle Beasts, by Wynant Davis Hubbard, '22. New York: D. Appleton & Company, 1926. Cloth, illustrated, 290 pp. \$3.

The Rider in the Green Mask, by Rupert Sargent Holland, '00. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Co., 1926. Cloth, illustrated, 288 pp. \$2.

MARRIAGES

* * * It is requested that wedding announcements be sent to the Editor of the GRADUATES' MAGAZINE, in order to make this record more nearly complete.

1889. William Burdelle Beatley to Henrietta J. Prescott, at Columbus, Ohio, July 25, 1925.
1892. Edward Dwight Whitford to Eva

Helen Dowe, at Cambridge, Oct. 9, 1926.

1897. Elmer Metcalf Fisher to Olive Drummond Cole, Sept. 26, 1926.
1901. Everett Byron Horn to Ella F. Doody, at Brighton, Oct. 6, 1926.
[1902]. Robert Boutelle Noyes to Pauline Riggs, at Paris, France, Aug. 17, 1926.
1903. Richard Mott Davis to Barbara King Linton, at North Attleboro, Oct. 21, 1926.
1903. Roger Ernst to Ruth Graves, at Boston, Aug. 19, 1926.
1905. Robert Hill Cox to Mrs. Ruth Thompson Martindale, at New York, N.Y., Sept. 23, 1926.
1906. Archibald Thompson Davison to Dorothy Stanley Starratt, at Brant Rock, Sept. 11, 1926.
1907. William Burns to Elinor Prudden, at West Newton, July 3, 1926.
1907. Gugsy Æmilius Irving, Jr., to Louise Gray, at Philadelphia, Pa., June 29, 1926.
1909. Allan Rowe Cunningham to Mrs. Elva D. Irving, at Gloucester, Aug. 21, 1926.
1909. George Lewis, Jr., to Muriel Gordon Saltonstall, at Chestnut Hill, Sept. 25, 1926.
1909. Edward Sohler Welch to Mrs. Margaret Pearmain Bowditch, at London, England, Sept. 1, 1926.
[1910]. Raymond Belmont to Mrs. May Muurling Maddux, at Warrenton, Va., Sept. 8, 1926.
1910. Edward Redcliffe Chapin to Annie Mabel Bond, at Brookline, Sept. 11, 1926.
1910. Josiah Wheelwright to Lois Curtis Nelson, at Winnetka, Ill., Oct. 16, 1926.
1912. William Coombs Codman, Jr., to Mrs. Marjorie S. Parsons, at Portsmouth, N.H., Oct. 16, 1926.
1912. Edward Hoar Warren to Frances Howell, at Boston, Oct. 2, 1926.

1913. Thomas Coggeshall to Mrs. Charlotte Norton Condict, at Wilmette, Ill., Aug. 4, 1926.
1914. Herbert Dudley Hale to Helen Manning Brown, at New York, N.Y., Sept. 11, 1926.
1916. Dwight Foster to Margaret Lane, at Waban, Sept. 17, 1926.
1916. James Edward Graham to Dorothy Helen Wood, at Lakewood, Ohio, Oct. 19, 1926.
1916. Henry Gilman Nichols to Elizabeth T. Griggs, at St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 2, 1926.
1916. Wendell Townsend to Daisy Lillian Wright, at New York, N.Y., Oct. 26, 1926.
1917. Chilton Richardson Cabot to Miriam Shepard, at Canton, Oct. 2, 1926.
1917. Francis Abbott Ingalls, Jr., to Mabel Morgan Satterlee, at Bar Harbor, Me., Sept. 19, 1926.
1918. Franklin Greene Balch, Jr., to India Hunt, at Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 17, 1926.
1918. Laurence Barberie Leonard to Barbara Beardsell, at Lynn, Oct. 16, 1926.
1918. Fairfield Eager Raymond to Fanny Bemis Chandler, at Cambridge, Oct. 2, 1926.
1919. William Rowland Allen to Mary Church, at Cambridge, Sept. 6, 1926.
1919. Morgan Odell Vande Bogart to Phyllis Schuyler Kerr, at Staten Island, N.Y., Sept. 18, 1926.
1919. Richard Ellis Burdett to Martha Hollister, at New York, N.Y., Oct. 16, 1926.
1919. Stanley Geismer Falk to Hannah Brock, at Buffalo, N.Y., June 17, 1926.
1919. Nathaniel Lothrop Harris to Mary Louise Terry, at Boston, Oct. 1, 1926.
1919. Denison Bingham Hull to Marion Emily Walker, at Chicago, Ill., May 29, 1926.
- [1919]. Frederick Winslow Rice, Jr., to J. Phyllis Hull, at Millbury, Oct. 16, 1926.
1919. Vincent Lawson Rich to Edythe Abigail Parsons, at New York, N.Y., Oct. 23, 1926.
- [1919]. William Schuyler Thurber to Elizabeth Lockwood, at Boston, Oct. 2, 1926.
1919. Harold Calvert Tingey to Ruth A. Ordway, at Winthrop, Oct. 1, 1926.
1919. George Bryant Woods to Doris McKay, at Kingston, Ont., Can., June 12, 1926.
1920. William Watson Caswell, Jr., to Elizabeth Moore Norfleet, at Ashville, N.C., Aug. 25, 1926.
1920. Robert Wales Emmons, 3d, to Frances Stephenson Weld, at Boston, Nov. 5, 1926.
1920. Charles Parker Harris to Helen Tipple Hitchcock, at Boston, Sept. 4, 1926.
1920. Malcolm Kingsley to Rebecca Berkowitz, at New Bedford, Oct. 10, 1926.
1920. George Clapp Noyes to Mrs. Edna Bowen Currier, at Newton, Sept. 2, 1926.
1920. Joseph Stubbs to Joy Delano, at West Newton, Oct. 30, 1926.
1921. Paul Birdsall to Helen Grew, at Wellesley, Sept. 3, 1926.
1921. Esmonde Thomas Doherty to Mildred M. Mutrie, at Dorchester, Oct. 14, 1926.
1921. Hiram Bertelle Gerboth to Ruth A. Pattee, at New York, N.Y., Oct. 7, 1926.
1921. Percy Hodges, Jr., to Eugenia Tiffany Smith, at Boston, Aug. 21, 1926.
1921. Wilbur Nelson Landers to Thora Louise Struckmann, at Boston, Sept. 7, 1926.
1921. William Coolidge Rugg to Ger-

- trude Russell, at Dedham, Sept. 18, 1926.
1922. Charles Frederic Allen, Jr., to Mary Vail Button, at Brandon, Vt., Sept. 25, 1926.
1922. Donald Fisk Cameron to Emma Couch, at Dorchester, Oct. 9, 1926.
1922. Frank Weyman Crocker to Antoinette Phelps Cheney, at South Manchester, Conn., Oct. 2, 1926.
1922. Martin Philip Chworowsky to Eleanor Lee Weeks, at Cambridge, Aug. 21, 1926.
- [1922]. Wilfred Bertram Johnston to Ruth Elizabeth Forbes, at Milton, Oct. 16, 1926.
1922. Atherton Loring, Jr., to Anne Bowen, at Boston, Oct. 9, 1926.
1922. Charles Clark Macomber to Janet Eaton, at Newton, Oct. 2, 1926.
1922. Edward Hatton Pendergast to Frances Prout McCarthy, at Lewiston, Me., Aug. 30, 1926.
- [1923]. Ronald Winslow Cordingley to Guinevere Treleven Knott, at Chestnut Hill, Oct. 9, 1926.
1923. Edwin Newton Ohl to Harriet Howard Boyden, at Boston, Oct. 30, 1926.
1924. George Fisher Bemis to Jean Winchester Wilmot at Milton, Sept. 8, 1926.
1924. Ralph Hartt Bowles to Mary Martin Harrison, at Cambridge, Sept. 25, 1926.
1924. Milton Barnard Casson to Catherine Buckley, at Brookline, Sept. 28, 1926.
1924. Erwin Lawrence Gehrke to Jean MacLeod, at Boston, Sept. 9, 1926.
1924. Courtland Schuyler Van Rensselaer, Jr., to Georgina Wells, at Osterville, Oct. 16, 1926.
1925. George Pierce Baker, Jr., to Ruth Bremer, at West Dover, Vt., Sept. 4, 1926.
1925. Edward Alexander Powell, 3d, to Muriel Ford Damon, at New York, N.Y., Oct. 18, 1926.
1926. Milton Arnold Kramer to Helen Schultz, at Boston, Sept. 20, 1926.
1926. Joseph Wheelock Lund to Margaret Beall Covode, at Duxbury, Sept. 18, 1926.
1926. Albert Tilt, Jr., to Mary Campbell Chester, at Greenwich, Conn., Oct. 2, 1926.
- A.M. 1907. Ralph Kempton Strong to Jessie Ray Nottingham, at Portland, Ore., Aug. 31, 1926.
- A.M. 1921. Isaac Sprague, Jr., to Elizabeth Bertrand Clarke, at Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 30, 1926.
- LL.B. 1914. Boykin Wright, Jr., to Miriam Harriman, at New York, N.Y., Sept. 11, 1926.
- D.M.D. 1918. George Durand Malkasian to Gladys Mildred Trombley, at Longmeadow, Sept. 11, 1926.
- D.M.D. 1923. Albert Ferdinand Hickey to Esther Bradford Brown, at Foxboro, Sept. 11, 1926.
- D.M.D. 1926. Eldred Drury Conover to Irene Berry, at Roseland, N.J., Oct. 19, 1926.
- M.D. 1922. James Hitchcock to Marion Boardman Read, at New York, N.Y., Sept. 1, 1926.
- M.B.A. 1922. Neil Hopper Borden to Esther Page, at Winchester, Sept. 11, 1926.

NECROLOGY

Graduates

The College

1853. Charles William Eliot, A.M., M.D., LL.D., d. at Asticou, Me., Aug. 22, 1926.
1859. Abel Theodore Winn, d. at Petaluma, Cal., June 29, 1926.
1860. Daniel Talcott Smith Leland, A.M., d. at Roxbury, Sept. 19, 1926.
1863. Charles Cabot Jackson, d. at Boston, Oct. 24, 1926.
1866. David Greene Haskins, Jr., LL.B.,

- A.M., d. at Wayland, Sept. 23, 1926.
1869. George Ward Holdrege, d. at Omaha, Neb., Sept. 13, 1926.
1870. George Harrison Fisher, d. at Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 1, 1925.
1871. William Sturgis Bigelow, M.D., d. at Boston, Oct. 6, 1926.
1872. George Franklin Babbitt, d. at North Scituate, Sept. 5, 1926.
1872. Arthur Holland, d. at Concord, Oct. 1, 1926.
1873. Thomas Williams Baldwin, d. at Hardwick, Sept. 29, 1926.
1873. Elisha Gunn, d. at Springfield, Oct. 6, 1926.
1876. Henry Theophilus Finck, d. at Rumford, Me., Oct. 1, 1926.
1877. Matthew Lewis Crosby, d. at Boston, Oct. 27, 1926.
1879. Hermon Wheaton Grannis, d. at Santa Barbara, Cal., Oct. 20, 1926.
1879. Walter Trimble, d. at Hewlett, L.I., N.Y., Sept. 19, 1926.
1880. Harold Gould Henderson, d. at New York, N.Y., Sept. 30, 1926.
1881. Isaac Lothrop Rogers, d. at Brookline, Sept. 24, 1926.
1883. Edmund Swett Rousmaniere, d. at Barnstable, Sept. 26, 1926.
1883. Nathan Cushman Stevens, d. at Cleveland, O., April, 1923.
1884. Thomas Mott Osborne, d. at Auburn, N.Y., Oct. 20, 1926.
1885. Winthrop Chanler, d. at Canandaigua, N.Y., Aug. 24, 1926.
1885. Leonard Brown Clark, M.D., d. at Waverley, Oct. 29, 1926.
1887. James Ekin Allison, d. at St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 19, 1926.
1888. William Nelson, d. at Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 17, 1926.
1890. Clinton Lucius Eddy, d. at Kinco, Me., Sept. 8, 1926.
1894. Austin Phelps Dean, d. near Orland, Cal., Aug. 9, 1926.
1894. Reginald Furman, d. at Coscob, Conn., Sept. 10, 1926.
1894. James Clement Sharp, d. at Boston, Oct. 13, 1926.
1899. Robert Boyes Brewster, LL.B., d. at Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 30, 1926.
1904. Ralph Turner Millet, d. near Springfield, Sept. 17, 1926.
1905. Claude Carlos Washburn, d. at Duluth, Minn., Aug. 10, 1926.
1907. Nathaniel Burt Davis, d. at Middleton, Sept. 23, 1926.
1908. Pierpont Edwards Dutcher, d. at New York, N.Y., July 26, 1926.
1908. Richard Francis Powers, d. at Belmont, Sept. 13, 1926.
1926. Robert Blaney, d. near Folkestone, England, Aug. 18, 1926.

Graduate School of Arts and Sciences

1884. Theodore Lyman Wright, A.M., d. at Beloit, Wis., Oct. 4, 1926.
1904. Stuart Pratt Sherman, A.M., Ph.D., d. at Manistee, Mich., Aug. 21, 1926.
1907. Edwin James Saunders, A.M., d. at Seattle, Wash., Oct. 18, 1926.
1908. Elliott Park Frost, Ph.D., d. at Nantucket, Sept. 3, 1926.
1912. George Defrees Shepardson, S.D., d. at Florence, Italy, May 26, 1926.

Scientific School

1868. George Ira Alden, d. at Princeton, Sept. 13, 1926.

Law School

1867. Leverett Newcomb, d. at Ocean City, N.J., Sept. 16, 1926.
1868. Austin Flint Denny, d. at Indianapolis, Ind., May 18, 1922.
1874. Tanetaro Megata, d. at Tokyo, Japan, Sept. 10, 1926.
1875. Edwin Blaisdell Hale, d. at Cambridge, Aug. 30, 1926.
1882. Philip Edward Brady, d. at Pawtucket, R.I., Sept. 24, 1926.
1900. William Henry Thornley, d. at Providence, R.I., Oct. 5, 1926.
1924. Eugene Emmet Montgomery, Jr.,

d. at Hericy Station, France, Sept. 23, 1926.

Medical School

1868. Edwin Howard Brigham, d. at Watertown, Sept. 14, 1926.
 1871. Rufus William Sprague, d. at Boston, Oct. 1, 1926.
 1877. Winfred Baxter Bancroft, d. at Rutland, Sept. 14, 1926.
 1886. Samuel Breck, d. at Waverley, Sept. 12, 1926.
 1887. John Sylvester Brownrigg, d. at Roxbury, Sept. 21, 1926.
 1888. Thomas Francis Carroll, d. at Lowell, July 10, 1926.
 1889. Arthur Talbot Lincoln, d. at Boston, Sept. 5, 1926.
 1890. George Clifton Hall, d. at Westhampton, Va., Oct. 12, 1925.
 1892. William Huntley Macdonald, d. at Vancouver, B.C., Aug. 16, 1926.
 1900. Charles Francis Canedy, d. at Greenfield, May 5, 1925.

Dental School

1884. Charles Lincoln Abbott, d. at Kansas City, Mo., May 1, 1925.

Temporary Members

The College

1872. George Alfred Merrill, d. at Detroit, Mich., Nov. 8, 1924.
 1874. Henry Todd Washburn, d. at Northampton, July 19, 1926.
 1875. William Power Wilson, LL.B., d. at Boston, Aug. 29, 1926.
 1876. Lawrence Vernon Miller, d. at Baltimore, Md., Feb. 4, 1918.
 1879. Francis Morgan Ware, d. at Arlington, Oct. 24, 1926.
 1889. Charles David Farquharson, d. at Seville, Spain, April 29, 1923.
 1891. Charles Thomas Donnelly, d. at Winthrop, Sept. 28, 1926.
 1891. Wilmon Whilldin Leach, d. at Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 26, 1926.

1893. Otis Daniell Fisk, d. at Petersham, Sept. 8, 1926.

1893. Lyman Tremain, d. at Anaheim, Cal., Sept. 18, 1926.

1894. William Horace Morse, d. at New York, N.Y., Aug. 28, 1926.

1913. Walter Bradley Tripp, d. at Boston, Aug. 8, 1926.

1919. Karl Russell Whitmarsh, d. at Bretton Woods, N.H., Sept. 4, 1926.

1927. George D'Arcy Whiteside, d. at Conowingo, Md., Aug. 10, 1926.

Graduate School of Arts and Sciences

1908-09. Herbert Nagle Howard, d. at Mt. Zion, Ga., March 7, 1925.

Law School

1859-60. Alvin Morris Mothershead, d. at Chicago, Ill., Nov. 18, 1918.

1872-73. Francis Woolworth Edgar, d. at Easton, Pa., May 18, 1924.

1874-75. Edwards Roberts, d. at Concord, July 6, 1926.

1888-90. William Auchinbreck Campbell, d. at Asheville, N.C., Dec. 10, 1925.

1900-03. Harry Parker Wood, d. at Johannesburg, South Africa, Sept. 16, 1926.

1912-13. Charles Lester Harris, d. at Concord, N.H., May 13, 1926.

Medical School

1876-78. Thomas Francis Keating, d. Dec. 9, 1915.

1886-89. Charles Cutler Doe, d. at Hartford, Conn., Aug. 11, 1926.

Scientific School

1894-95. William Jerome Hancock, d. at Queens Village, L.I., N.Y., Sept. 18, 1926.

Divinity School

1862-63. Charles Ouellet, d. at Hubertville, P.Q., Can., April 4, 1924.

1890-91, 94-95. Lyman Melvis, d. at St. Petersburg, Fla., July 7, 1926.

Bussey Institute

1891-92. George Amos Parker, d. at Hartford, Conn., Sept. 13, 1926.

School of Landscape Architecture

1919-20. John DeKoven Alsop, d. at Hartford, Conn., Sept. 29, 1926.

Graduate School of Business Administration

1913-14. Carlyle Bonham Spohn, d. at Goshen, Ind., March 17, 1926.

UNIVERSITY NOTES

A funeral service for President Eliot was held on August 24 in the Union Church at North East Harbor, Maine. It was conducted by Rev. Henry Wilder Foote, '97; Rev. Francis G. Peabody, '69, offered prayer, and Rev. Samuel A. Eliot, '84, President Eliot's son, made a brief address. Another service was held in Appleton Chapel on August 25. Rev. George A. Gordon, '81, conducted the service and made an address, and Rev. Francis G. Peabody offered prayer. The honorary pallbearers were the members of the Harvard Corporation. The ushers were Jerome D. Greene, '96, Dr. Walter B. Cannon, '96, Dr. David Cheever, '97, George W. Cram, '88, Professor Edwin F. Gay, Professor Chester N. Greenough, '98, John G. Hart, '93, Francis W. Hunnewell, '02, William C. Lane, '81, Professor Theodore Lyman, '97, Professor Clifford H. Moore, '89, Professor Robert DeC. Ward, '89, Professor Joseph Warren, '97, Edgar H. Wells, '97, and Professor James H. Ropes, '89.

Edward J. Brown, '96, has been appointed coach of the Harvard crew.

Hereafter the University will provide furniture for the Yard dormitories occupied by members of successive senior

classes in College. The University has furnished the Freshman Dormitories ever since they were opened, but has not out-fitted the Seniors.

W. W. Daly, '14, secretary for student employment at Harvard, states that during the academic year 1925-26 the men who obtained positions through the University Employment Office earned more than \$75,000. This amount is an increase of about forty per cent over the sum earned by students in the preceding year. More than twice as many men applied for work last year as in any previous year, and more students found employment.

The Theological School in Harvard University, with a larger registration than ever before, began the year no longer affiliated with Andover Seminary. The School retained practically the entire student body of the combined schools, and its curriculum is essentially that which has been offered by the Harvard-Andover affiliation during the last four years. The University has rented from the Andover Trustees for this year the Andover building on Francis Avenue which has been the headquarters of the Theological School since 1922. During the summer Divinity Hall was entirely renovated and is now one of the most attractive dormitories of the University.

Professor Bliss Perry has charge this year, for the first time, of English A, the rhetoric and composition course prescribed for Freshmen. Professor Charles Townsend Copeland is giving the advanced English Composition course, English 5, formerly given by Dean Briggs.

During the autumn water-colors by Frank W. Benson, lent by Edward C. Storrow, '89, were on exhibition at the Fogg Museum for several weeks.

Professor Gilbert Murray, of Oxford University, the first Charles Eliot Norton Professor of Poetry at Harvard, gave eight lectures in Sanders Theatre and the

New Lecture Hall during October and November. The subjects were: Tradition, The *Molpé*, Metre, Poetic Diction, Architecture, The Heroic Age, Hamlet and Orestes, and Conclusion.

The William Belden Noble Lectures will be delivered by Rev. Charles E. Raven, Canon residentiary of Liverpool Cathedral and formerly Dean of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, England. The general subject of the course will be, "The Spirit of God—Creative and Indwelling." Canon Raven is the Hulsean Lecturer for this year in the University of Cambridge.

James Byrne, '77, has resigned from the Harvard Corporation. Thomas Nelson Perkins, '91, formerly a member of the Corporation, has been elected to fill the place left vacant by Mr. Byrne's resignation.

Rev. Bradley Gilman, '80, has deposited, recently, in the Widener Library a duly inscribed copy of the Desk Bible which was used, during many years, by the Reverend Dr. Samuel Gilman, author of the poem "Fair Harvard." Dr. Gilman formerly was the minister of a church in Charleston, South Carolina. The book was given to Mr. Gilman, in 1885, by Mrs. Caroline Gilman, widow of Dr. Gilman. It was in constant use by Dr. Gilman, is considerably worn, and contains many notes of sermons and addresses made by its former owner.

VARIA

I vividly recall old Dr. Andrew P. Peabody, who served for so many years as pastor of the College Chapel at Harvard, before the services there were placed in the hands of the Board of Preachers of which Professor Francis G. Peabody was the first chairman. Dr. Andrew Peabody was a man of great intellectual power. I remember his telling me, when I was a boy, that one could learn to read Hebrew in thirty lessons. Perhaps he could, but I

certainly could not, as I later very satisfactorily proved to myself. I recall also his telling me how he taught himself to read when he was but four years old, standing before his mother's knees and following the printed text from which she was reading aloud to him, perhaps being aided therein by watching her finger. As a result it was for a long time easier for him to read holding the book upside down than right side up, and he commonly did read thus. One day, however, as a young man, he was traveling by stage-coach from Newburyport to Boston, reading as he traveled from an inverted German book. Presently he overheard one of his fellow passengers say, "Look at that young fool. He pretends to know German, but he does not know enough even to hold the book right side up!" Mortified at this, Peabody abandoned the practice.

Having heard of this episode many years ago from Dr. Peabody's own lips, imagine my surprise on reading the following item in *The Periodical*, published by the Oxford University Press, for June, 1926:

"Mr. Robert Bridges, in his memoir of Henry Bradley (December 1845–May 23, 1923) relates that 'The earliest record of Henry is singularly characteristic. It was before he was four years old, on the occasion of his being taken for the first time to church—the meeting-house, no doubt, of the Congregational community to which his parents belonged—when he obstinately persisted in holding his book upside down. This eccentricity gave them some anxiety, until it was discovered that the child really could read, but only with the book in that position. Unknown to them he had taught himself during family prayers: while his father, sitting with a great Bible open on his knees, was reading the lesson aloud, the boy, standing in front of him closely poring over the page, had followed word by word and thus

worked out the whole puzzle — and so completely, that long after he had accustomed himself to the normal position he could read equally well either way.”

H. W. F.

ERRATUM

In the September number, page 74: Dr. Mason Warren should be Dr. John Collins Warren.

OUR CONTRIBUTORS

FRANCIS GREENWOOD PEABODY, for many years Plummer Professor of Christian Morals in Harvard College, has been since 1913 professor-emeritus.

ISABEL FISKE CONANT is the daughter of Captain Joseph E. Fiske, H. U. '61.

A. LAWRENCE LOWELL is the President of Harvard University.

EDMUND H. SEARS, the son of the author of "It Came upon the Midnight Clear," was for many years the head of Mary Institute, a private school for girls in St. Louis. He has retired from teaching and is now living in Brookline.

ROBERT M. WERNAER, now engaged in literary work in Cambridge, has taught in the University of Wisconsin and in Harvard University. He is the author of "Romanticism and the Romantic School in Germany."

LEONARD BACON, author of several volumes of verse, writes: "I am a Yale man of four generations standing. Seventy years ago my great-grandfather whose name I bear delivered the Phi Beta Kappa Oration at Cambridge."

SAMUEL M. SCOTT is an essayist living in Florence, Italy, whose work is familiar to readers of the MAGAZINE.

ROBERT WITHINGTON is Professor of English in Smith College.

HENRY WILDER FOOTE is a Unitarian minister in Belmont.

JULIAN W. MACK is a Judge of the United States Circuit Court.

JOSEPH R. HAMLEN is Executive Chairman of the Council of the Harvard Fund.

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